PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,537.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
10th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6930	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6930	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6930	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6930	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6930	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6930	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6930	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6930	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 510.
To London by Sea Rs 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

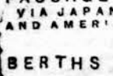
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
East	440	704	352	598	330	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	969	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	552	*1152	570	*920	502	809
Karachi	44	...	60	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
O. City of Glasgow ...	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 10
O. City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
O. City of Manchester ..	...	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 5
S. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 5
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 14	.....	Feb 16

SPRING SAILINGS.

		1909.	1909.	1909.
O. City of Calcutta A.	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	....
O. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	....
O. City of Manchester,	...	Mch. 8	....	Apl. 3
O. City of Karachi....	...	Mch. 25	....	Apl. 27
A. Trafford, Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	....
O. City of Glasgow ..	...	May 30	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for first passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 12th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Tues 13th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2171	Fri, 9th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Oct. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Oct. sailing (or Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NUDDRA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 10th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

9th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henrio	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guisonnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	12th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verrou	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on
KOERNER	3,231	A. Perasti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4923	M. Dabovich	16th Nov. 1908
APROA	4,500	P. Botossich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilbuber	15th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergutian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

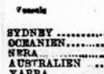
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATINO	4,580	L. Magchini	15th Oct. 1908,
D. RALDINO	4,580	D. Maganini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 16
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 816; 2nd Class Ibely and 1st onward, Rs. 706. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Botallo	17th Nov 1908,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Austrian Ports issued,

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT

No. 89 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAUZLER	3,000	Michelsen	23rd Oct.
† KAISER	2,900	Pohlenz	2nd Nov.
‡ REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	12th "
GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burtleister	23rd "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH Oct., 1908

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawapore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUND	£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C,

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melbourne, Perth (West Australia).	Foochow
Bombay		Salonica.
Karachi.	Singapore,	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Tientsin,
Madras.	Sandakan.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
(pah (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur
KHTSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq (Mocnim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

POONA RACES-1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20. Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **100**.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30. Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **115**.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40. Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **122-8**.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. **75.**

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. **26.**

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements or modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and cancerous swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, scondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual remedies of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE CAVELL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 6, Hanover Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above in India.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. VETARZO and POONA.

Some medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of Brain and Nerve Food. ZARCUDA is the Extraordinary Modern Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round each bottle.

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.
PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.
Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
APOLLO STREET.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a fitting testimonial that the Empire has recognized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. Those include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Lingeman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

...AT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

...GE SPECIALS, SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class ...First Class 11-30. For further particulars apply to ...ion Superintendent.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1908.

POONA THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE, at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 12th October, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 7TH OCTOBER, 1908.

WANTED.

A SURVEYOR, on temporary establishment for Railway Survey, in a Hilly District. Must have good experience of Theodolite traverse and final location of Railway Line. Salary Rs. 150 plus 30 horse allowance. Also ANOTHER SURVEYOR, who can level and take cross sections accurately. Pay Rs. 50 plus 20 horse allowance. Those who have experience of Railway Survey will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.
Railway Dn., Baroda State.

NOTICE.

WANTED a CLERK in the office of the Executive Engineer, Thana, at Thana, on the Permanent Establishment, on a salary of Rs. 25 per month. Those who have passed the School Final Examination and whose age is below 25 need only apply. Applicants should apply in their own handwriting, stating previous experience.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L. C. E., F. R. I. B. A.,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
THANA, 7TH OCTOBER, 1908.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 12197 for one Share No. 2428, in the Bank of Bombay, issued in the name of MADHAUJI DAYAL, now deceased, has been LOST, MISLAID or STOLEN. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate in any way.

રઘુછોડદાશ ઠાકરસી
(*i. e.*) RANCHORDAS THACKERSEY,
Sole Executor of Madhauji Dayal,
deceased.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts :—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat, from 15th April to 15th October), for Pathans, Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans Jullundur for Sikhs, Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras, Agra for Rajputans and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrassis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to officers referred to at the places above mentioned :—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.

(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.

(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.

(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.

(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.

(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc."

H. HUDSON,
Offg. Depy, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Please Read This!

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Babu Devi Prasad *Jitoura*.—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri*.—"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial Catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bedtime only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayn's Expectorant* and with good immediate results; but it always causes headache and drowsiness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effect, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Loop Line, E. I. R. *Rampur Haut*.—"Sir, will you kindly despatch y V. P. P., on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of 'Balsamic Expectorant Drops.'

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

From T. E. Spencer, Esq., *Benares*.—"An old man bought one bottle of your medicine called "Balsamic Expectorant' and it did him much good. I have got lots of medicine for him from the hospital, but none of them have given him the relief that yours has."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allonia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failure negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Khidderpore, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
ALFRED WEST'S Patriotic Entertainment.
OUR NAVY
AND
OUR ARMY.
SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.
In connection with our Navy and our Army Miss Blanche Vaudon will introduce some of her high class dancing.
Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 2, & Re. 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH
WILL OPEN SHORTLY
And undertake a new kind of advertisements.
Persons desirous of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE :—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab, Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab: Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
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3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Managon.
Telephone No. 826.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of Cubebine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 6 per doz.—Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 12, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 6 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles : Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 568, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratton Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

EUSTACE MILES PROTEID FOOD.—The best Food for the brain, very sustaining, easily digested and assimilated, absolutely pure, Uric Acid free. Rs. 1-2 per tin. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 7, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer facilities of expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALKHAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6/ Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Service. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Per Bombay Rs. 3, Mofussil Rs. 2 each servant, which thus good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. Rd, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1879.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and Air Companies Please of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotation Indents will be with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 7, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 90 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly containing for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Gratton Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 7, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED.—A CLERK. Salary Rs. 30-3-45. Must hold certificates of having passed the University or Departmental School Final, or full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce; should be able to typewrite. Applications in their own handwriting to be addressed to the PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read English a little. Pay Rs. 12 and 15. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at noon.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Price Re. 1. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the Shop and Goods of the Insolvent Ebrahim Haji Yusuf advertised for sale by to-day, the 9th inst., at 11 a.m. is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COUNTRY-MADE WHITE & FANCY PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street by order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of H. Abdul Rehman Patell, an insolvent, the following lot of his shop consisting of :—

White sheeting cloth, drill Oxfords, colored fancy cloths of different widths, 40—60 yds, fancy checks, susi cloth, black shirtings, 24—40 yds, bed ticks, bed sheetings, blankets, lungies and other sundry piece goods in convenient lots to suit buyers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room sofas, easy chairs, screens, cupboards, writing and dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, iron safes, rich chandeliers, venetian glass pier tables with mirrors.

5 cases Clova Blend Old Scotch Whisky and 26 cases Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial.

AT 3 P. M,

Several gent's bicyles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double seated brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
2 sets single harness.
The property of a Native State :—
1 pair grey Newzealand horses perfectly quiet in single and double harness.
1 chestnut Arab gelding 13—3 for life may reach or make a good polo pony.
1 flea bitten Waler regularly driven in single and doub'e harness.
1 brown waler cob very fast trotter.
1 bay Hungarian horse broken in single and double harness.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Storm Hall Bungalow, Mazagon, near Bhundarwada Reservoir, the valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, also few pieces by Robert Breslaur and others, such as telescopic dining table, arm chairs, meatsafe, large and small sideboards, dinner waggon, marble top circular tables and teapoys, large and small ornamental cabinets and chiffoniers, jardiniers, hatstand, lady's writing table, lady's and gent's easy and Curzon chairs, plate glass bookcases, corner cabinets, fancy tile top teapoys, iron and brass double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing and washband tables, verandah and office benches, one Breslaur made mahogonized drawingroom suite, lined silk and tapestry, one nearly new ebonized entire frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, Hink's table and wall lamps, large size Indian carpets with border, old China flower jars and table ornaments, English clock with dome, William's type-writer, etc., the property of H. Walker, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Jewellery.

Under instructions from Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable jewellery:—

LIST OF JEWELLERY.

1 Sapphire ring with 10 diamonds.
1 large drop pearl pin.
1 large emerald ring.
1 large diamond ring.
3 diamond rings with 5 diamonds, in each ring.
1 diamond and ruby chain and watch.
1 loose pearl.
2 bunches of pearls, containing 19 strings of pearls.
1 diamond belt with large diamond in centre and small diamonds surrounding.
1 chain with two pearls.
1 brown diamond and diamond surrounding pin.
1 ring opal, set with diamonds.
1 moonstone diamond ring containing.
1 diamond and ruby pin.
1 turquoise in the centre surrounded by diamonds.
1 ring 4 turquoise and 4 diamond.
1 ruby ring, set with diamonds.
1 pair diamond pairds.
1 diamond chintak with pearls and emeralds.
1 pair diamond kadas.
1 pair diamond kanguees and one putali.
1 pair diamond pochees.
1 pair pearl and diamond bangdis.
1 pair diamond kurun'ul with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond chain bawly with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chukris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond teeka with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond jugia with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair silmily, with 3 pearls strings each.
1 diamond tanis, with 2 strings of pearls.
1 Mirsa beparva, with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendant.
1 pair diamond turaak, with 14 strings of pearls and emeralds pendants.
1 diamond chan sisful.

The jewellery will be on view two days before the sale, but may be seen even before by appointment at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, No. 18, Esplanade Road.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS

SALE OF Very Valuable Immoveable Properties at Medow Street.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esquire, C. I. E., Sir Harkisondass Narotamdass, Kt., and Messrs. Tribhowandass Varjiwandass and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1908, at 4-45 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned properties one after the other, in separate lots.

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side of Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey Nos. 1357-1358, and New Survey No. 2518, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of J. D. Powvala, on or towards the south by the property hereinafter in Lot No. II described, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Medows Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collestor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1096, and Street Nos. 2123, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Sorabji & Cowasji & Co., and others as tenants of the said Trustee.

Lot No. II.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastside of Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey Nos. 1357-1358, and New Survey No. 9518, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property hereinbefore in Lot No. I described, on or towards the south by a gully and beyond that by the property of Haji Hasum, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Medows Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collestor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1095, and Street Nos. 13-15, 17 & 19 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of D. J. De Souza and others as tenants of the said Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors of the Trustees, at 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Chunilal Nagindas Nardasa Ginning Factory advertised to take place To-morrow, has been POSTPONED, until further notice.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Allbess Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the following 12 very valuable building plots.

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
1	1,113	7	1,018
2	1,232	8	828
3	910	9	638
4	910	10	532
5	695	11	476
6	1,061	12	757

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness, and saddle.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Lines Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, large chiffoniers, new design—drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing-room large size chippendale and Louis the 16th pattern cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers with dressing glass attached, cloth press, cheval glass, teapoys, screen, wardrobes, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of Sir Walter Hughes and others.

The property of another gentleman.

I handsome strong nearly new C. Spring Rubber-tyred victoria in good order with a bay Arab horse and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong light mail phaeton in very good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

All the building materials of the Forbes old Ice-Factory at Frere Road, Mody Bay, together with the chimney, to be demolished and removed within a month.

The Factory building cost Rs. 2,50,000 when erected in 1878. Built of blue trap stone and rubble and good brick and teak timber.

Also 2 very large water tanks one (iron) by Richardson & Cruddass 60 by 14 by 4ft. angle iron on all 4 sides, plates 3-8 of an inch thick, the other (wooden) tank, 20 by 14 by 5 staged with iron stays and lined with zinc as good as new 5ft. deep.

For further particulars and condit'on of sale apply to the Unnersigned.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Sett, the surviving mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 28th day of April, 1906, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said Mortgagor's Deed and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Vincet Andrew Sebastian Pereira, the proving executor of the last will and testament of Rose Mary, formerly the widow of John Joseph Annunciation, and the wife of Joaquim Vincent Fernandis, and Joseph Walter Annunciation, Norman Alexander Annunciation and Henry Lester Annunciation, minors, under the age of 18 years, by the property constituted guardian of their property William Lane and the said William Lane as such guardians, Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors and mortgagee in the undermentioned property :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate at Clare Road, Byculla, in the Island and Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 80 feet in depth and 40 feet in breadth, equivalent to 355 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as part of a large piece of leasehold land (of which it forms portion) under Collector's Old No. 25, New No. B-16254, Old Survey No. 676 and New Survey Nos. 18-3588 and 10-3589 and bounded on or towards the East by the Clare Road, on or towards the South by the property of Goolbai, widow of Hormusji Pestonji Jal, and Rustumji Hormusji Jal, administratrix and administrator of the estate of the said Hormusji Pestonji Jal and on or towards the West and North by the property of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and the said messuages and hereditaments are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No, 3805 and Street No. 7, Clare Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, at No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 29 Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large dining table made to order with green table cover, arm and without arm chairs, teak wood substantial made sideboards and dumbwaiters, table hanging and wall lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, rich curtains with rods, drawingroom sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy and China vases, one Jost Radio fan in perfect condition (last year model), one ebonised cottage piano by F. Kanu and Gunther Kirchheim Bei, Stuttgart, rich carpets, oil painting and engravings in frames, a handsome bedroom suite, enamelled holly green specially made to order, mirror door almyrahs, clothe presses and chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, single and double bedsteads, tables, teapoys, matting, cooking utensils, garden pots and ferns, &c., &c.

The property of A. J. Garrett, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

KEATING'S LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES, EVERYWHERE.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS

DINNER, TEA AND REFRESHMENT WAGONS,
LIQUER AND CIGAR TRUCKS,
BOOKSTALL TRUCKS, ETC., ETC
FOR
Hotels, Messes, Clubs, Hospitals, Refreshment Room Contractors, Restaurants, &c.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Japan Line steamer Moyore Maru 2,736 tons Captain J Hands, will sail to-day for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun 3,760 tons Captain H Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zoroaster 2,376 tons, Captain F Wickham R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE French Mail steamer Nera 8,429 tons. Captain Schmitz arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence.... ...Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Wilson...10-10..Africa....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 8.

Berkhall.....2738 Jones .....
Bezwada .....3270 Carey .....M M & Co
Bandur .....2926 Dubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Eeemen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....3329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselburn .....M M & Co
Feroze .....2005 Watson .....Rd & P S N Co
Galovale .....2441 Scarf.....Cory Bros
Hendon Hall...2588 Lewis .....The Bombay Co
Inchbonva.....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Irismere.....2326 Soeberg.....W & A G & Co
Killin .....2257 Wilson ... W & A Graham & Co
Kola.....570 Moxon .....M M & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr ... .W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon...316 Butler .....M M & Co
Nuddea .....1944 Austin .....M M & Co
Nerbudda.....1960 Butler .....M M & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbetter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Bevill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Salveig.....2862 Tronies .....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon.....2830 Campbell .....K'N & Co
Vauxhall .....2346 Bradbering.....Bombay Co
Vellore.....3168 Pattie .....T Morrison & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	.....	N F ...		F Muir & Co
O&R Eden Hall	2332	Masson	M'ton	8-10	K K & Co
D&E Delhi	4383	Andrews	S'ghai	14-10	P & OCo
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co
M Shah Allum	1918	Davison	Jedah	10-10	E Tajbhoy
N Strathspy	2852	Osborn	P'delphia	10-10	R A Willis
O Kanzler	1864	Michelsen	Z'bar	23-10	A Shandes
Q Majidi	1857	Coates	Jeddah	12-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri...553 Mahomed...Bussgr...10-10 Bo S N Co Ld.
Mahanadi 547 Ahmed .,Mangalore...9-10 B & S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa.....950 Carey.....Karachi ...9-10 M M & Co

M W D D

Bahadari .....329 Fakeera ...Repairing Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia....3253 Kelso L'pool...11-10W & A G & Co
2 Castalia4081 Hamilton. L'pool.24-10W &AG & Co
3 R Rubattino ...2632 Genoa ...15-10 F & R S N Co
7 Yemen ...2555 Bevill ...Jeddah...15-10 E Tajbhoy
12 Arabia.....4167 Leigh ...London 10-10 P & O C
15 Mayori Maru...2737 Hands ...Kobe ...9-10 N Y K
16 Alavi....3324 Hill...Jeddah...20-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Dongola (Trpt) ...	Dowell	S'pton, Sept 17
	Zoroaster s.....	Wickham ...	Calcutta, Sept26
	Clan Colquhoun s.	Summers.....	Glasgow, Sept 3
	Nera s.....	Schmitz	M'seilles,Sept 23

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Eden Hall s.....	Masson	Mormugoa
	Culna s	Maclachlan...	Antwerp, &c
	Kola s	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Moyori Mars, Han 's, for Kobe, &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Castalia, for Liverpool, &c, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 5th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, arrived at Leith, on the evening of the 6th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 7th instant.

The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru left Moji for Hongkong on the 7th instant.

The same Co's steamer Yebashi Maru, arrived at Colombo on Wednesday.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 7th instant.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Arcadia, with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 a.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—4,200 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 10 cases curry powder, Merwanji Poojiaji and Sons; 15 cwt tallow, H A Oomer; 125 bales wool, D Nagji; 35 bales wool, M Jetha; 40 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 10 bales wool, E Shewji.

Castalia s—10,510 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—16 cases mica, Cory Bros and Co; 5,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavridas; 2 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 13 cwts cianide, slag, G Madhowji and Co; 1 bale skins E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

R Rubattino s—200 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—45 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 4,151 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 602 cwts mowraseed, A J Facheri; 6,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2 pots jeranium oil, N Futehally and Co.

FOR TORONTO.

Arabia s—2 cases brassware, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—60 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s 300 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts gingallyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delni s—19 cases opium P and O Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—600 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for over additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McDONALD—MARTIN—October 8, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade, by the Revd. A. S. Crichton, M. A., assisted by the Revd. D. Mackichan, D.D., L. L. D., James McDonald of Bombay, to Kathleen Martin, widow of the late W. I. E. Herbert of Bombay. (Scotch and English papers please copy.)

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. **QUININE** makes your head ache.
CHIRETTONES do not.
NOTE 2. **QUININE** costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets.
CHIRETTONES cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. **QUININE** does not suit Everybody.
CHIRETTONES do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable.
CHIRETTONES are pleasantly bitter; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 10-54m., 11-15a.; Low water, 4-26m., 4-54a.

P. and O. steamer "Persia," with English mails of the 25th September, due to arrive at 5 a. m.

Adjourned meeting of University Senate re the proposed Examination Hall, 5-45 p. m.

Bombay City Police Club, Quadrille Party, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Bandmann Theatre: "Our Navy and our Army," 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 10th Full Moon, 2h. 33-4m. a. m.; Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m.; Oct. 11th, in Perigee, 9h. p. m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, October 10.—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic meeting. Bandmann Theatre, Our Army and Navy, Matinee and evening. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Maharattas, at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m.; High water, 11-25m., Low water, 5-22m., 5-31a.

Sunday, October 11.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.; High water, 0-0m., 0-4a. Low water, 5-54m., 6-7a.

Monday, October 12.—Alexandra Pressing and Manufacturing Company, 69 Apollo Street, 4-30 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana concert 9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water, 0-44m., 0-42a.; Low water, 6-34m., 6-13a.

Tuesday, October 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 1-27m., 1-20a.; Low water, 7-15m., 7-19a.

Wednesday, October 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, extraordinary general meeting, 4-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Athletic meeting 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 2-10m., 1-58a; Low water, 7-58m., 7-55a.

Thursday, October 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.; High water, 2-56m., 2-37a.; Low water, 8-46m. 8-32a.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Raja of Lakhtar has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delhi," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Wednesday the 14th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at 9 a. m. the same day.

THE "American Grocer" contains a defence of the Brazilian coffee valorisation scheme and refers with approval to the proposed re-arrangement of the coffee loans for a period of fifteen years and the plan for limiting the exports of Santos coffees to 9,000,000 bags for 1909. Our contemporary argues that "if a few big coffee concerns in Europe and this country to-day owned the Government coffee at its present value, the very fact of change of ownership would be the basis for a smart rise in values." Regarding this the "Financial Times" writes:—"If this were the case it would be the severest comment on the Government plan, but we fear that the deduction is not correct. Whether the measures employed to restrict production will be effective remains to be seen, but the hand-to-mouth policy at present adopted by the trade to fill its requirements is certainly warranted under the circumstances. Forward contracts are dangerous when any advance in values may induce heavy sales of Government coffee."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething, or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Duty of a Seller to Tender Delivery.

YESTERDAY, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight delivered judgment in the suit brought by Tokersey Mulji and Co. against Khoja Karmali Lalji Sajan and Co., in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 1,005, with interest, for damages sustained by them. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandi and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdarlal, appeared for the defendants.

Plaintiffs' case was that, in November 1906, by two seperate contracts, they sold to the defendants 670 and 670 bags of Rangoon milled Halwa rice for future delivery. By a third contract they sold to the defendants 1,340 bags of rice at a fixed rate. According to the rules of the trade, the plaintiffs and defendants were bound by the rates fixed by the Rice Merchants' Association. The rates fixed for the "vayada" was Rs.8-11-0 per bag. The plaintiffs became entitled to recover from the defendants the difference between the price so fixed and the contract price. The defendants never requested the plaintiffs to deliver the bags as they were bound to do.

The defendants said that the plaintiffs were not entitled to take advantage of the rules of the Bombay United Rice Merchants' Association about fixing of the rates. They were not found by the rates fixed by the sub-committee, because the rates fixed were much below the ruling rates of the day. These rates were fixed by the sub-committee fraudulently and collusively. Several members of the managing committee had entered into contracts for the sale of rice, but the same were not available at the ruling rates; and the committee, in fixing the rate, acted in fraud of the rights of the defendants and other purchasers of rice. The defendants submitted that the market rate of the day was Rs. 9-6-0; and they were entitled to recover from the plaintiffs the difference between the contract rates and the ruling rates of the day; and they accordingly counterclaimed Rs. 1,131-6-5.

Mr. Justice Knight, in delivering judgment, found on the first issue that the plaint did not disclose any cause of action. It was founded on a contract, whereby the plaintiffs agreed to sell, and the defendants to buy a certain amount of rice to be delivered some months later. The dates of delivery arrived; but the defendants, as the plaint said, "never requested the plaintiffs to deliver" to them the goods contracted for. This failure to demand delivery was the breach of contract alleged. It was not asserted that the plaintiffs ever tendered delivery: indeed it was admitted that they were unable to do so. Now, in the absence of a stipulation, to the country, it was the chief and immediate duty of a seller to tender delivery of the goods sold. Not only did no such stipulation appear in the contract in suit, but there was actually a condition printed on the back of the document that the vendor was bound to tender delivery five days before the due date. Under the circumstances it was difficult to understand how plaintiffs could have thought it worth while to bring the suit. The truth, of course, was that the contract was for "vayada" delivery, and that the real breach complained of was defendants' refusal to pay the differences alleged to be due from them. But while the plaint entirely failed to suggest any such cause of action, the case as presented by the learned counsel for the plaintiffs, made no reference to any failure to pay. Mr. Bahadurji, in answer to his Lordship, said that the breach alleged was the failure of the defendants to apply for and take delivery on or before November 30. The suit was clearly unsustainable, and his Lordship dismissed it with costs throughout except those of and incidental to the filing of the new written statement, which, defendants must bear themselves. As his lordship was unable to certify that the case was one which was fit to be tried before the High Court, defendants must have costs as between attorney and client. They had withdrawn their counterclaim, and they must bear all costs incidental to it.

THE LORD OF AN OART.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of a suit brought by Damodar Bhaskerji and another against Maria Felicidade Antonio and another.

It was a suit for ejectment brought to compel defendants, to vacate a building standing on an oart, belonging to the plaintiff. The land passed into the ownership of plaintiff's ancestor in 1868. Defendants' family was upon the land before its acquisition by the ancestor. Reginald, husband of the first defendant, had executed two deeds in 1864 and 1866, undertaking to farm on rent the cocoanut palms. Incidentally, but expressly, was recognised the lesser's title to the buildings in the oart, which were then in the lessee's occupation. Reginald died in 1898; his widow continued the contract for some years; but gave it up eventually. Plaintiff now sued to evict her from the building she dwelt in, during the subsistance of the contract. The agreements established his right to turn her out, beyond the possibility of question. The principal building occupied by the defendants was marked in the plan of 1856 as the "Gardener's House"; the others were two or three palm-leaf huts. One could not but feel sympathy, said Mr. Justice Knight, for persons in the position of the defendants, a widow and her child, who were compelled to quit the dwelling they had occupied all their lives; but plaintiff's right were clear, and it was hoped that he would exhibit due consideration in enforcing them. The defendants being tenants at will were not entitled to continue in possession; plaintiff had been willing from the first, and he was so now that defendants should remove the materials of the building. Defendants had no better right to the huts than to the building; the huts were practically valueless. The claim for compensation was withdrawn; decree for the plaintiff, with costs. Defendants to vacate in one month.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's Coswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE LOW LEVEL CHANNEL AT WORLI.

Acquisition of Land by the Municipality.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal filed by Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas and his brother Bhugwandas against the review of an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod in a land acquisition case, in which the other claimants were Batlia Vithal and others, who were the respondents. The original claim was in respect of the acquisition of land by the Municipality for the low level channel at Worli. The award of compensation including the percentages allowed by law for compulsory acquisition, amounted to Rs. 7,154. The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod said, that the mistake in the first order was caused by the money having been deposited in Court, instead of its being retained by the Collector. Appellants were ordered to restore the money they had received. Against this second order, appellants appealed. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daftary Ferreira and Dewan, appeared for the appellants, who were claimants No. 2; and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Company, appeared for the respondents, who were claimants No. 3.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in giving judgment, said this was an appeal against an order made by Mr. Justice Macleod, setting aside an "ex parte" decree, made by him on 6th November. Mr. Robertson, for the respondents, had taken a preliminary point that no appeal lay to this Bench. Undoubtedly, no appeal would lie in a matter before them from the decision of a District Judge in the moffussil. (16 Cal. 426.) But Mr. Setalvad, for the appellants, had endeavoured to sustain the appeal on the ground that Mr. Justice Macleod's order was a "Judgment" within the meaning of Clause 15 of the Letters Patent. The term "Judgment," was not defined in the Clause, but it was explained by Sir Richard Couche, C.J., in Justices of the peace of Calcutta vs. Oriental Gas Company, (8 Cal.433). This explanation, followed by this Court ere now, was accepted by their Lordships, as their guide in the present appeal. Applying that test, they had to consider whether the "order" was a "decision," which affected the merits of the question under controversy between the parties, by determining some right or liability of the dispute between them. This order did no more than throw open to investigation and determination all the rights and liabilities involved in this particular dispute. It was important to observe, that up to now there was in fact no investigation of the question on its merits; the order under discussion was no "Judgment," which necessarily destroyed the effect of a decree, obtained "ex parte" by one party against the other. As to the consequential order, absent the appellants restoring the money they had received, it had no bearing on the question now under discussion.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

SALE OF TIMBER.

Vatan Deduction.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, disposed of an application made under the Court's extraordinary jurisdiction. The applicant in the case was Gopaldas Salubhai, the opponent being Jayram Jagjivan of Ahmedabad. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicant. The facts of the case were that in December last, the applicant supplied timber to the opponent of the value of Rs. 127. The opponent having failed to pay for the goods, he was sued in the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad. The opponent admitted the purchase and deposited in Court Rs. 119, alleging that he was to be given a vatan deduction of one anna in the rupee.

The suit was originally tried by the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad in his Small Causes Court Jurisdiction. He held that no deduction was due on the payment and that the payment of the price of wood purchased did not fall due on the 6th January and ordered that Rs. 119 be returned to the opponent. Aggrieved by this order, an appeal was admitted into the High Court, the grounds of objection among others being that that the lower court erred in law in dismissing the suit though the defendant had admitted the claim and the fact of purchase; and the only question in dispute was as to the vatan deduction. The case coming on for hearing their Lordships observed that the plaintiff (applicant) brought this suit for the price of certain timber sold to the defendant claiming that the amount payable to him was Rs. 127. The timber was delivered on the 29th of December 1907, and on that date the defendant, signed a formal document, one of the terms of which was that the price should be paid within 8 days. The defendant, when the suit was filed, stated that he had purchased goods worth Rs. 127 from the plaintiff and that plaintiff was to deduct one anna as vatan. The case came on for hearing later on and issues were then raised:—1. To discount to the amount of Rs. 8 due on the payment. 2. Did not the payment fall due on the 6th January 1908? 3 What interest, if any, is due? The findings were, on issue No. 1, that no discount was due, to be remitted on the payment of Rs. 127, due from defendant to plaintiff for the price of wood; on issue No. 2, that the payment did not fall due on the 6th January 1908, nor at any time before the institution of the suit; on issue No. 3, that no interest was due from defendant to plaintiff. At the time the judgment on those issues was delivered, the defendant had paid into Court a sum of Rs. 119 being the amount due for the timber less Rs. 8 discount which he claimed. The finding as to the discount having been against him. Their Lordship were of opinion that the Assistant Judge should have given to the plaintiff a decree for the amount paid into Court plus the Rs. 8 deducted by the defendant. Instead of doing so, however, the Assistant Judge, upon the evidence which was not admissible under section 92 of the Evidence Act, having regard to the signed document, held that the money was not payable at the date of the institution of the suit, namely the 13th of January and ordered the amount paid into Court to be returned to the defendant and dismissed the suit. Their Lordships observed that the Assistant Judge was wrong in his judgment and reversed his decree. Their Lordships then passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 127 together with interest at 12 annas per cent. from the 6th January 1906.

POLICE COURT.

CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cowon charged one Babaji Kasiram, a Hindu, with cheating Benabai, widow of Madhavrao Kashinath Jekar, in respect of Rs. 60. Mr. B. Dhondi, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appears from evidence that a suit had been going on in the High Court, and it was arranged between the complainant and the accused that whenever the suit came on for hearing, the latter should take the former from Girgaon to the Court. On the 18th ultimo, the accused went to the complainant with a latter purporting to be written by her son Vinayek and ask for Rs. 7. The complainant gave him the amount. An hour after, the accused again came to her and told her that the amount sent for by her son was Rs. 70 and not Rs. 7. The complainant replied she had only Rs. 60 with her at the time, and gave him Rs. 53. On her son returning home, she told him about the matter. Information was given to the police, and the accused was arrested. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' and seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

The hired Transport "Dongola," Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 17th September, and called at Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts and furlough men from Home and the 6th Dragoons from Suez, consisting of 72 officers, 16 ladies, 15 children, 18 warrant officers, 13 ladies, and 25 children, 1,359 non-commissioned officers and men, 83 women and 81 children.

The following are the names of the officers:—

2nd Lt G T Gagon, Nor Fus
2nd Lt G C Shaw, R F A
2nd Lt Townsend, R F A
N S Truman, A A M N S I
Lieut R Knowles, I M S
Lt Col O'Callaghan, R A M C
2nd Lt Sheldrake, R F A
Lieut J W O Kelly, R F A
Capt P G Marks, and wife and child A F O
Lieut A J Nolan Farell, A A C
Lieut C Fieldieg, I M S
Lieut W L Watson, I M S
Lieut F R Coppenger, I M S
Lieut W J Simpson, I M S
Lieut F Stevenson, I M S
Lieut S F West, I M S
Lieut Satji Charan Pal, I M S
Lieut W C Brurley, I M S
Lieut J B Lapsley, I M S
2nd Lt R Doring, R A
Lt Col S Powell, R A M C
Lieut G P A Bracnan, R A M C
Lieut C Kelly, R A M C
Lieut W F Longmann R A M C
Lieut L Dowell, R A M C
Lieut F L Bradish, R A M C
Lieut J M P Langrishe, R A M C
Lieut T Browne, R A M C
Lieut W P Paynter, R H A
Lieut R W Byle and wife, R A M C
Lieut W T Thomsoe, R A M C
Rev G Sinker (C of E) Chaplain Dept
Rev J Fisher, (RC) Chaplain Dept
Lieut A J Nolan, Parcel, 2nd Coan Egrs
Capt P G Harks, wife and child A O C
Wife of Mr Woods, Cawnpore Factory
2 ch Lt A Garrier Ner. Fus.
2nd Lt N L C J Daniel, R F A
Wife of Capt Appleton 1st K D G
Wife of Capt Fitz' gerald 6st D G
Wife of Lt and R M Huddall and child 6th D G
Lieut C Rees, R G A
2nd Lt E N Nicholson, 14th Hus
Maj Gardiner, and wife 1st Gloster
2nd Lt G D A Edwardes, 1st D G
Capt and Mrs McMcNaugh on and child 12th Hus
Capt D P M Harris, 1st H L I
Capt L G Pringle, 1s H L I
Lieut W N Herbert, Nov. Fus
Lieut A B Fort, Nor Fus
2nd Lt J N Smuley, 13th Hussers
Capt F W Vander Korte, wife and child R G A
Lieut F M Greenhill 2nd Dorset
2nd Lt A J N Thomas, 1st Lance Fus
2nd Lt A B Hewett, 2nd East Surrey
Capt C A Zeigler, R G A
Maj G S Fulloch, wife, 1st Gloster
Lieut J A Shorter I M S
Lieut McWalters, S and T C
Lieut H R Arthur, A O C

From Suez Dragoons.

Lt Col Frye,
Maj B Haig
Maj Paterson
Maj Ansell
Capt Gibson
Capt Fitz Gerald
Capt Oates
Capt Nixon
Lieut Merriman
Lieut de Catry
2nd Lt Burtnham
2nd Lt Brooke
2nd Lt Sansoon
2nd Lt Flattery
2nd Lt Synnats
Lt and R M Siddall
Lt R M Bill Beale

FIRES ON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

It is gratifying to be able to ascribe the fire that occurred in the tunnel of the City and South London Railway on Thursday of last week to a cause which has nothing to do with the electrical working of the line, says "The Railway Times" of 25th July. The whole incident appears happily to have been grossly exaggerated, and the fire was not unnaturally, as it followed so soon after the fire on the Liverpool and Southport Railway, attributed to a short circuit produced by a fault in the cable. When alluding briefly to the accident last week, we suggested that the accuracy of the first report was doubtful, and the facts elicited at the Board of Trade inquiry on Monday show that the fire was in all probability due to burning waste, a cigarette end, or to matches on the track. Electricity makes a convenient scapegoat, however, for accidents of all kinds; but as the public, especially in London is now so dependent upon electric railways for travelling facilities, it is particularly desirable that great caution should be exercised in discussing accidents in connection with them. Very great precautions have been taken in the construction and equipment of the London underground electric railways, and as a consequence they have been happily immune from serious accidents. The danger of fire from electrical causes is remote, and it may be hoped that the habit of ascribing to electricity all accidents which occur will be soon outgrown. It may be noted, by the way, that the fire occurred in the older section of the City and South London Railway, in which the sleepers are of pitch pine. In the Euston extension of the line and the other tube railways the sleepers are of Jarrah, and as they are nonflammable it is practically impossible for a fire to take place in the tunnels, as there is nothing to burn.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 6, was 684, giving a death-rate of 34·46 per annum per thousand as against 34·56 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·87 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 79 died from fevers; 21, plague; 1, small-pox; 2, measles; 2, leprosy; 45, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 147, affections of the respiratory organs; 31, diarhœa; 27, dysentery; 36, still-born; 130, old age and and debility; and 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 39; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 4; Bhattias, 5; Hindus of other caste, 294; Hindus low caste, 58; Musulman, 167; Parsi, 18; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 426 as against 396 the corresponding period of last year, and 395 the average over the past five years.

THE PEARL-MAKING FULL MOON.

TO-DAY, on the day of the full moon of the Hindu month of Aso, a peculiar festival is held which is called that of the "pearl-making moon." The popular superstition is that pearls are formed in the sea on the night of this full-moon. The oysters come to the surface of the sea to catch any rain-drops that may fall on this night, and afterwards these rain-drops turn into pearls when swallowed by these oysters. To night is sacred to Vishnu and his consort Lakhshmi, who presides over good luck, and the latter goddess is believed to go about at midnight distributing good luck and her other auspicious favours to those who lie in wait for her coming. Hence, Hindus keep vigils during this night, during which they do not sleep but keep awake, and generally pass their time in gambling with dice. Lakhshmi likes good dress and perfumes, and therefore those who are anxious to have her blessings dress themselves in fine clothes and perfume their bodies with sweet smelling oils. And it is indeed a night which tempts one even apart from the above superstitious belief, to keep awake as much as possible. The moon is at her fullest and shines brightest, and her brightness is increased by the fact that this is the first time that she shines thus for the last four or five months. For during the monsoon months the moon is generally clouded and during them the full-moons are dull. But to-night after an interval of nearly five months, the moon brightens up again and sheds her lustre resplendently on everything. To day's festival, like most of these Hindu festivals, is really a season-festival. The monsoon is over in all earnest, and the harvest is being busily reaped just now. The new rice just gathered from the fields is pounded, and this pounded rice with milk is offered to the moon on this night as a harvest-offering. A dish is made of this pounded rice mixed with milk, rose water and spices and sugar, and nearly every Hindu and also many Parsis, partake of this savoury dish on this full-moon day. Some women of Gujarat fast during the day, and break this fast only after seeing the moon in the evening, and then too they partake of no grain which is of a yellow colour like pulses and lentils.

Lakhshmi, the goddess of good-luck and all prosperity, is worshipped to-day, and temples dedicated to her hold festivals in her honour during this and the preceding bright days of the moon. Indra, the god of the sky and rain, and the companion of Lakhshmi's consort Vishnu, is also worshipped on this day, chiefly because the harvest which is reaped on this occasion is specially due to this god of rain, who during the monsoon fights with the demons of draught, and empties the water laden-cloud on the thirsty earth. But the deity specially worshipped to-day is the moon, which with the Hindus is a god and not a goddess as we are accustomed to call it owing to classical traditions. But among the Hindus also, as among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the moon is famous for its beauty. Diana the goddess of the moon of the Greeks, was a huntress of surpassing beauty and also chastity. Som or Chandra, the god of the moon of the Hindus, is a gentle and kindly, sweet-faced young warrior with four arms, a man in one and a lotus in another, riding on a white antelope He is also represented as borne along in a chariot with three wheels drawn by ten horses. Sanskrit poets are never tired of alluding to his beauty; and really the moon as seen in the tropical climate of India is much more brilliant than in Europe. But it is strange that the Hindus of the present day do not show much enthusiasm in the worship of the moon. The sun too shares in this neglect, and there are very few temples specially dedicated to these gods of the Hindu Pantheon, who were once worshipped extentively. Though there are no special days set apart, which are the bright seconds of every month, and also the dark fourths, and bright fifteenths when the moon is at its full. Of the last, to-day's full-moon is considered one of the most important and held in special veneration. If clouds appear in the sky on the night of to day's full-moon, it is taken as a bad omen, as the standing crops must suffer in consequence.

A MOSQUITO FARM.

A correspondent writes:—The other day a Health Inspector visited the garden of a three-story house in Marine Lines in search of mosquitoes. There was nothing to distinguish the premises from any others in the lines, every thing, to all appearance, being in good order. But the Inspector knew his work, and from beneath a flower stand that ran below the ground floor windows he removed a rice bowl, a bucket, an earthenware pot, and a disused watering pot all partially filled with water and all swarming with mosquitoes in various stages of development. There were not less than six hundred in all, and some were actually emerging as complete insects. The "mali" was summoned and charged with being the cause of the swarm of mosquitoes that for many weeks had made life very unpleasant in the ground floor. He looked at the wriggling swarms, and then assuming a superior air, he declared that these were not mosquitoes at all! There can be little doubt that this incident is only one example of dozens of similar experiences in the daily work of the Inspector, and it furnishes subject for a good deal of reflection. The city, as is well known, is suffering from an extraordinary attack of fevers which are largely attributed to an extraordinary swarm of mosquitoes, and the latter are being cultivated in thousands by the domestic servant class. Who is to blame, and what is to be the remedy. Must it be punishment or education or both?

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th October.

There will be classifiring and practice shooting on the B B and C I Ry Volrs Range at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 10th instant at 4-30 p m.

Train leaves Church Gate at 2-30 p.m.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 9th October.

468.—Detail for the week ending 10th instant.

To-day Friday, 9th Inst.—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6 30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 10th inst.—"G" Company will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order Forage Caps.

Saturday 10th inst.—"A" Coy. will parade on parade ground at Town Customs House at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti, without arms.

469.—Musketry—Saturday 10th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O.C, "C" Coy. for Class firing.

Sunday 11th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Classfiring.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

470.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

SIR LANCELOT HARE'S RETURN.

THE "STATESMAN":—A somewhat ungracious welcome is being given by some of our contemporaries to Sir Lancelot Hare, who is returning from furlough, and will shortly resume the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal, now in the capable hands of Sir Charles Bayley. It is more than half seriously suggested that he should be transferred to some other post, or, if transference be not feasible, that his claims to the office of Lieutenant-Governor should be extinguished by a suitable cash payment. As it is perfectly certain that he will neither be transferred nor paid off, any suggestions to this effect can only have the effect of rendering Sir Lancelot Hare's position more difficult than it need be. Yet we may ask the authors of these pleasantries—as we suppose we must call them—whether it is wise or politic to create any unnecessary embarrassments for the head of a naturally turbulent Province. If a ruler is obviously creating discontent and a spirit of unrest, and shows no signs of possessing the statemanship required by the circumstances of his office, his removal may fitly be called for. We hold that the agitation which led to the retirement of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, for example, was justified by the condition of the Province at the time, and that it has been fully vindicated by his subsequent proceedings. But Sir Lancelot Hare cannot be said to belong to the same class of administrators. He has revealed no hash or repressive tendencies. On the contrary, his moderation has been conspicuous. Everyone was astonished when after the passing of the Seditious Meetings Act, the new measure was put in force only in the notorious district of Backergunge. Further, those who know Sir Lancelot Hare speak of him as being a conciliatory, hard-working ruler, whose chief characteristic is that he is a man of few words and dislikes publicity. It is doubtful whether a single substantial grievance can be brought against him. Whence, then, this readiness to be quit of him, to tell him that he is not wanted? We can only suppose that the feeling has arisen from a superficial comparison between the present state of the Province and the condition of affairs when Sir Lancelot Hare left for Home. Then the people seemed to be in a sullen mood; if there was no active disloyalty neither was there any manifestation of satisfaction with British rule. Latterly however, Sir Charles Bayley has everywhere been greeted with enthusiasm. Loyal addresses from zemindars, municipalities, and pundits have been showered on him, and his path has been literally strewn with flowers. That this transformation is attributable in great measure to Sir Charles Bayley's well-known sympathy and tact is probably true. It is quite possible that by the exercise of these qualities the Acting Lieutenant-Governor has largely helped to bring about the change. He certainly has had in his favour the high reputation of the distinguished family of Indian administrators to which he belongs: and a tradition of this kind carries great influence with the people of India. It is plain, moreover, that his own talents are of no mean order. His public speeches have displayed the faculty of saying the right thing in the right way. This alone is a gift which compensates for many deficiencies in practical ability, though we do not doubt that Sir Charles Bayley possesses the useful no less than the ornamental qualities of a Governor. But, when all these facts are taken into account, it is necessary, in fairness to Sir Lancelot Hare, to bear in mind that the dastardly outrage at Mozufferpore and revelations of a diabolical conspiracy against the lives of British officials have created a revulsion in popular feeling and evoked an outburst of loyalty of which Sir Charles Bayley has been the fortunate recipient. Moderate, law-abidingpeople have seen, as in a lightning flash, whither all the violent speeches, the boycotting, the political escapades of schoolboys and raw youths were tending and they have felt impelled to declare themselves openly on the side of law and order. Sir Charles Bayley is not the only Lieutenant-Governor who has lately been the recipient of loyal addresses. Similar manifestations have been made all over the country, and there is no reason to suppose that if Sir Lancelot Hare had been in Eastern Bengal during the past two or three months, he would not have met with equally loyal and spontaneous greetings. In any case it is unjust and inexpedient to make the popularity of his "locum-tenens" a reason for flouting and discrediting Sir Lancelot Hare, who, ever since he succeeded to his inheritance of trouble and unrest, has been striving with quiet persistency to do his duty. The right course is to rally round the returning Lieutenant-Governor and give him a warm-hearted welcome, thus affording him every opportunity of exhibiting those fine qualities of head and heart in which he certainly is not lacking.

BOARD-SHIP MANNERS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Some time ago our ably written and judiciously edited contemporary, the "Indian Spectator," expressed a grievance which is perhaps worth noticing and commenting on as a symptom of the times. Lest we should seem to misquote or distort, it is best to cite the "Spectator's" own words, which run as follows: "No part of Mr. Broacha's address at Edinburgh was more interesting than his statement that a member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay exchanged no word with him on board the steamer on their way to England, while Lord Morley invited him to lunch of his own accord and, after lunch, was closeted with him for two hours in his library." Now, it is not our which, or our business, to find excuses and explanations for the unnamed fellow-passenger of Mr. Broacha. He was on leave, a private individual for the moment, and therefore as free as the rest of us to choose his friends and companions on board ship. He may have felt that he needed a holiday from official cares and official conversation. He may, quite possibly, have been unwilling, in the freedom and ease of board-ship life, to run the risk of saying unofficially what he could hardly say when the responsibility of office weighed upon him. There are, in short, many possible explanations of his reticence. It may simply be that, like many Englishmen in high office, he was shy, and, once free from the trammels of office, shunned the society of all but his intimates. It may be—in which case he has our hearty sympathy—that he was sea sick. In all of which cases, it seems a little unjust and unnecessary that he should be compared to his disadvantage with Lord Morley who gave Mr. Broacha the prolonged interview which now seems to be a recognised part—and not the least onerous—of his duties. That however, is by itself hardly worth discussion, were it not that it indicates a frame of mind which seems widely prevalent among Indian gentlemen. They seem inclined to demand of Englishmen what Englishmen do not habitually concede to one another. Many students of British manners have noticed that the Englishman, the best and most loyal of friends when you have won his friendship, is an unsatisfactory acquaintance. In public conveyances and other places of resort it is notorious that the Englishmen does not converse freely with strangers and shrinks from casual acquaintanceship. It is a characteristic trait of his race, and is most apparent when he travels abroad. There, his shy reserve, easily mistaken for self-sufficiency or huntour, is a curious contrast to the ready speech of the foreigner. Very often, the travelled Englishman will unbend, will force himself to talk and laugh—with foreigners. He will do in France and Italy as the natives do. But, by so putting a pressure on himself, he marks their foreigness, their difference in temperament and manners from his own race, and, when he returns to his own country, or to a ship which is a severed fragment of his own country, he becomes once more a sturdy Briton with no particular desire to talk to strangers.

Take, again, the case of Indian students in England, of whom we hear so much nowadays. There are societies and well meaning individuals who spent much time, energy, and benevolence in befriending young Indians. We can only admire their zeal and kindness. Take the case of an individual of this kind at one of the universities. In his relations with the British undergraduate he may be perfectly well disposed towards them as a class, but his acquaintanceship with particular ungraduates will be strictly limited. His hospitality and friendship will be extended only to those whose parents he knows, or who come to him with some other claim upon his regard and attention. But with regard to the young Indians at the university he will abandon his characteristic exclusiveness. He will try to know them all, and by too wide and easy a benevolence, will rob his friendliness of half its value. His kindness will have an air of being dictated by interested motives, and his young friends will not unnaturally have some suspicion of the Sahib who "always" speaks to brown undergraduates. For, after all, the Indian student, even if he is somewhat readier of speech than his English contemporary, shares many of his qualities, and among them a distrust of anything like condescending gush. The practised don knows quite well that his affability must not be too affable and that he must not make himself cheap. Apparently our Indian friends in their new desire to take an equal and honoured place in European society, are apt to forget the ingrained reserve which, for better or worse, is part of the British temperament. There are Englishmen who have it not, and are perhaps lucky in being without what from some points of view is a defect. But what we would beg our Indian friends—and critics—to note is that when an Englishman seems reserved and difficult of access, he is not treating them as foreigners but as his fellow-subjects, and as he treats his fellow-country men. It is a queer trait in his character, doubtless. It is not altogether wanting in that other island race the Japanese, and may be found even in India, in, for instance, the sturdy gruff but really friendly little Gurkha. Anyhow, it exists, and must be allowed for. But it is no sign of want of real friendliness.

THE PAST HISTORY OF THE CONGO.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Sir Hary Johnston's new book on "George Grenfell and the Congo" (Hutchinson and Co.,) is not so much a biography of a single missionary as a complete history of the Congo State together with an exhaustive description of its people and products. It is of peculiar interest at the present time now that the Annexation Bill has passed both Houses in Belgium, and a new and presumably happier era is beginning for the Congo. Grenfell's name has been put to these two handsome volumes, because the bulk of them was drawn from his notes and the records of the Baptist Missionary Society; but to this has been added much information drawn from other sources, and the whole has been unified and completed by the special knowledge of the author. The total result is a tremendous indictment of the Congo administration of King Leopold, all the more convincing on account of the studied moderation of the author and the care that he takes to credit the Belgians with all the good work in the shape of pioneering exploration and railway development that they have achieved. As far as Sir Harry's personal observations went he was himself moderately favourable or at any rate neutral in his attitude to Pelgian rule; but this book shows that since his return from Africa he has been converted by the accumulated testimony of Mr. Fox-Bourne, Mr. Morel, British Consular officials, King Leopold's own Commission of Inquiry, the Congo Balolo Mission, the Baptist Missionary Society, the American Presbyterian and Baptist Missions, and finally by the Congo debates in the Belgian Parliament. He now charges King Leapold with exploiting a national trust for the benefit of his own private pocket, and profiting to the extent of several millions from the ivory and rubber trade, which entailed cruelties for which he was at any rate indirectly responsible.

The British people have a special interest in the Conge and a special right to criticise Belgain methods, because it was only through our refraining from annexing it that it originally fell into the hands of King Leopold, and because in the begin ning it was largely poineered and administered by British hands. Of the situation following upon Stanley's great journey down the Congo in 1877 the author observes "Stanley's return to Europe in 1878 did not find the British Goverment of that day in a mood to embark on Congo enterprise. The Nearer East was not yet pacified, we were blushing a little at the rather odd trick by which we had acquired Cyprus; later we feared complications in regard to Afghanistan, and the Zulu cloud was gathering to burst. In addition to all this to have "outrage" "France, Germany, Portugal and Holland, and to have pledged ourselves to an expense of many millions by "protecting" the basin of the Congo, would have been an act of unwisdom. We were content therefore to let the King of the Belgians have a free hand, especially as he entrusted the commission to a Welshman." At the same time this forbearance on the part of ourselves and the other Great Powers was largely due to King Leopold's high reputation at that time and his assumed philanthropy, which has since been so greatly belied. Even after this the Congo basin was mainly explored by Englishmen and out of the 263 Europeans employed under Stanley to administer the Congo Free State during the first five years of its existence, 80 were Britons as against 81 Belgians. Much of the pioneering work was done by Grenfell himself and all of it is interestingly described in the present work.

The position of the Congo Free State under the conditions previous to the annexation by the Belgium nation is described by Sir Harry as follows:—"The territory has been divided up into a State preserve, or into areas entrusted to monopolist companies in some or all of which the King as Sovereign of the State, or as private speculator, has a small or a great proportion of the profits. Then there is the "Domains de la Couronne," the profits from which—said to have been £3,000,000—must have gone far to repay King Leopold for his first subsidies employed in creating the Congo Free State. As to the remainder it is still State land, but not the land of a constitutional State the actions of which are governed by the people's will and the expenditure of which is publicly audited and controlled." Contrast this state of things with our own Colonial system. In Uganda or our other African Colonies held under much the same conditions as the Congo Free State, the royalties and other profits derived by the Crown from the concession of lands, forests and mines are paid not into the private pocket of King Edward but into the public funds of the State, and so it should be in the Congo. Thus the indictment against King Leopold rests upon three counts, on the cannibalism and cruelty of his native soldiers who were following old established custom, which should have been repressed by him, on the peculiation of the Belgian officials, who were under-paid and expected to show not good administration, but commercial profits, and upon the inherent vicious system which combined the functions of private capitalist and Sovereign of the State. These are the reasons that have made the name of the Belgian execrated in Africa, and supply the grounds for replacing King Leopold by the Belgian Parliament.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 6th October give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Harvesting of early rice and bajri in progress. Harvesting of jowari and bajri in progress in Manjhand, Ghorabari and Sujaval talukas and Ketibandar mahal. Rice crop slightly damaged by rats in Sujaval taluka and by rats and rust in Mirpur Batoro taluka. Dry crops injured by caterpillars in Tatta, Manjhand and Kohistan talukas and Ketibandar mahal and in fair condition elsewhere. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Sujaval, Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari talukas. Estimated outturn of rice poor; Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Sujaval taluka where cattle driven to hills in search of pasture. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Standing kharif crops generally flourishing, but jowari crop damaged by insects. Harvesting of rice and jowari commenced in some places. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Standing kharif crops flourishing except jowari which is slightly damaged by insects throughout the district. Harvesting of rice and jowari generally in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Standing kharif crops generally flourishing; but cotton, jowari and bajri already damaged by floods in Hyderabad and Tando Alahyar talukas and rice in Badin, Guni and Dero Mohbat talukas. Kharif crops damaged by insects in parts of Nasrat, Tando Alahyar, Dero Mohbat, Shahdadpur, Moro, Kandiaro and Sakrand talukas. Harvesting of jowari and bajri commenced in almost all talukas and of rice in Lando, Bago taluka picking of cotton commenced in Digri taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Dero Mohbat, Nasrat, Moro, Shahbandar, Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle generally in good condition.

AHMEDABAD.

Rainfall general and sufficient, but one more fall needed. Bajri, cotton, jowari, in Gogha petha, bajri, jowari, cotton and rice in Viramgam, Parantij and Sanand talukas, jowari and irrigated rice in Daskroi taluka, and cotton in Dhandhuka taluka in good condition. Harvesting of bajri in progress in Daskroi, Dholka and Sanand talukas and of bajri and maize in Modasa petha: that of rice and jowari commenced in Dholka taluka and in progress in Daskroi and Dholka talukas and of bajri and maize continues in Modasa petha. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Dholka, Dhandhuka Viramgam and Sanand talukas. Sowing of sesamum, castor-oil seeds and cotton in progress in Viramgam taluka, and of rabi maize in Modasa petha. Sowing of safflower and gram commenced in Dholka taluka. Jowari plants withering in some villages of Dhandhuka taluka. Rice is being irrigated from wells and tanks in Dholka and Sanand talukas. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rainfall sufficient throughout the district. Slight rain in Kalol taluka and Halol Mahal has done much good to late sown crops; still one fall is essential for late sown and rabi crops. Early sown bajri, paddy and maize ripened and are being harvested. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply good and sufficient. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

A little rain would still be of immense value though too late for bajri. Harvetting of early sown bajri continues and of early rice commenced. Estimated outturn fair to normal. Other unirrigated crops suffering from drought. Grazing abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks not well filled generally.

BROACH.

Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Harvesting of bajri in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing of jowari in progress. Area under kharif crops normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

Rainfall general and sufficient througout the District and Native States. Late rain needed in Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Harvesting of rice commenced in Chikhli, Chorasi, Jalalpur and Bardoli talukas, of Bajri in Chorasi taluka and of hillmillets in Chikhli taluka. Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation and sowing of jowari in progress in Olpad taluka. Cutting of grass in progress in Olpad, Bulsar, Pardi and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Pressing of sugarcane commenced in Bulsar taluka. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks fields.

THANA.

Rainfall geneeally good and sufficient throughout the district. A few showers needed in parts of Kalyan taluka and sea-coast villages of Umbargaon petha. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of early crops commenced everywhere in the district. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Manuring of garden crops in progress in Bassein taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of principal staples of the district generally stationary.

KOLABA.

More rain needed. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding completed. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

More rain needed for late sown hill-millets in the district except in Malvan and Vengurla talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of early crops in progress. Prospects hopeful. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

Rain needed everywhere except in Honavar Taluka and Bhatkal petha. Crops withering in Siddapur and Yellapur talukas and Mundgod petha Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardomums and betel-nuts continues. Weeding continues in Siddapur, and Yellapur and Haliyal talukas and Supa petha. Rice croptin ear except in Siddapur and Yellapur talukas. Harvesting continues in Karwar and Ankola talukas. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Want of rain felt in the district except in Chopda Raver, Yaval and Jamner talukas for jowari, cotton and rabi crops. Weeding in progress in Chopda and Yaval talukas and completed elsewhere. Harvesting of bajri and other crops in progress in Amalner, Chalisgaon, Erandol and Jamner talukas and in Bhadgaon, Parola and Edalabad pethas and almost completed elsewhere. Cotton in flower. Jowari in ear. Standing crops generally in good condition. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

More rain needed. Sowing of cotton nearly completed in Navapur petha. Harvesting of bajri and sesamum in rapid progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Taloda taluka. Rabi sowing commenced in some places in Shahada, Nandurbar and Taloda talukas. Late sown bajri in Sakri taluka and cotton in Sindkheda taluka withering for want of moisture. Standing crops to the east of Ranala in Nandurbar taluka also withering for want of rain. Jowari and cotton crops in other talukas in fair condition but damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate.

NASIK.

Rain urgently needed everywhere except in Nasik Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas and western part of Kalvan taluka, where it is sufficient for the present. Standing crops withering for want of rain in Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, Kalvan, Malegaon and Baglan talukas, and, in fair condition elsewhere. Weeding in progress in Igatpuri, Baglan and Peint talukas. Bajri being harvested in some places. Growth of bajri stunted in Peint taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Grasshoppers damaged bajri crop in some villages of Yeola taluka. Green grass available everywhere except in Malegaon, Niphad, Sinnar, Baglan and Kalvan talukas where it cannot be had in sufficient quantity. Cattle generally in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Chandor and Nandgaon talukas.

AHMEDNAGAR

Standing crops in fair condition. Harvesting of early sown kharif crops commenced. Rabi sowing in progress. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Price of bajri 12 seers 7 chataks and of jowari 13 seers 1 chakat per rupee,

POONA.

Rainfall sufficient for the present. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Harvesting of bajri commenced in Junnar, Khed, Haveli and Purandhar talukas and Dhond petha. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in the Maval tract, and sowing of jowari in progress in the eastern part. Area under kharif crops normal in Khed and Maval talukas and Ambegaon and Mulshi pethas, less than normal by 2, 20, 24, 92, 96 and 36 per cent. in Haveli, Sirur, Purandhar, Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond petha respectively and 10 per cent. above normal in Junnar taluka. Fodder-supply deficient in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas, but improving. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels improving. Prices of food grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Rainfall sufficient for the present. Standing crop in good condition. Rabi sowing in progress in all talukas. Fodder-supply generally adequate but dear. Green grass available everywhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Rabi sowing in progress. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain urgently needed in Badami taluka. Standing kharif crops generally flourishing but damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Hungund taluka. Sowing of jowari and wheat in progress and of cotton almost completed. Fodder-supply insufficient in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States, but is being replenished by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka and improving in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply in irrigation tanks improving in Bijapur and Badami talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Standing kharif and rabi crops thriving. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in Sampgaon taluka and Murgod petha. Weeding in progress. Prospects generally promising, but one or two good showers of rain required. Rabi sowing continues vigorously in Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Rainfall useful for standing crops in black soil talukas, More rain badly needed in eight talukas. Rice and Jowari crops in fair condition. Sowing of cotton continues in seven tatukas. Area sown with kharif crops somewhat less than normal. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition,

KATHIAWAR.

Rainfall sufficient, but more needed in some parts for late sown crops. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Area sown with bajri, jowari and cotton 85 per cent. of normal in Gohilvad and about normal elsewhere. Bajri being harvested. Cotton crop flourishing. Prospects good. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition, Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Sowing of jowari continues in Dabhoi and Choranda mahals, and of wheat, gram and castor-oil seeds in Songad mahal. Harvesting of bajri commenced in Kadi division and Bhimkutta and Wadavli mahals. Estimate of outturn of rice crop fair in Sinor mahals. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Sankheda and Bhimkuta mahals. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week: for season 47 inches 61 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 44 inches 6 cents at Tharad, minimum 19 inches 8 cents at Santalpur. Kharif crops generally in good condition, but require one more fall of rain. Harvesting of bajri commenced in parts of the Radhanpur State. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available, Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

More rain needed. Standing crops generally in fair condition, but bajri slightly damaged by insects in parts of Mandvi taluka. Weeding completed. Sowing of jowari completed in Bhachau, and of wheat and gram continues in Jakhau. Harvesting of irrigated bajri commenced in Bhuj, Mundra and Nakhtrana, Area under kharif crops 7, 14 and 10 per cent. above normal in Bhachau, Nakhtrana and Khavda respectively and 10, 10 and 4 per cent. less than normal in Rapar, Lakhpat and Abdasa respectively. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The depression over the North of the Bay appears moving towards the north-east angle and has given general rain in Burma, causing an indraught of the monsoon winds, through Burma, into Eastern Bengal and Assam, where skies have become completely overcast and rain has fallen locally in Assam.

Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. Skies are moderately clouded in South India, but in the rest of the Peninsula, as well as in Northern India and the west of Bengal, skies are clear.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy, one and-a-half inches; Moulmein and Akyab, four; Chittagong, two; Silchar and Negapatam, one and-a-half; and Trichinopoly, threequarters.

Humidity is in defect in the Deccan and the West Central Provinces, but generally in excess in North-West India; temperature does not differ much from normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in South India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Jalgaon—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Broach.—Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flourishing.

Barsi.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear everywhere. Humidity has increased slightly except in the north-east and is now in excess in the central districts and normal elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average. Calms prevail in the North and the South-West Punjab but over the rest of the division winds are south-easterly to south-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly at Agra and westerly to north-westerly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has again increased and is generally above normal. Maximum temperature is low in Karachi and Kotah, and equal to the average at the other stations; the minimum is high at Ajmer and normal elsewhere. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is generally equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night in parts of Kathiawar. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity has decreased and is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but in spite of a rise the minimum continues lower than usual. Winds are northerly at Nagpur, south-south-easterly at Jubbulpore and south-westerly to westerly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies continue clear in the north while in the south cloud has decreased and is now only light. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Calms prevail at Ratnagiri and Karwar and north-easterly winds at the other stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is below normal. Maximum temperature is equal to the average but the minimum is lower than usual over nearly the whole division. Winds are north-westerly or north-north-westerly.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in the north of Upper India. Weather is fine over nearly the whole of the reporting area, the only falls of rain having been in South Madras.

Weather is likely to be fine, except in parts of South India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time on the 8th October was 29·892 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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NOTICE.

We have the pleasure to state that G. H. MUMM'S Extra Dry CHAMPAGNE was selected for use at the following functions:—

The Ball given by the Indian Civil Service at the Poona Gymkhana, on the 7th September last.

The Banquet given by the President of the Bombay Corporation, welcoming H. E. Sir George Clarke to Bombay.

The Farewell Banquet given by the members of the Byculla Club to H. E. Lord Lamington.

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THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, chairman of the board of director presided.

Your directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1908.

The nett profits for the year under review amount to Rs. 9,70,524-11-10 to which is to be added the sum of Rs. 9,582-1-10 brought forward from last year, after paying income tax for last year, making a total of Rs. 9,80,106-13-8. From this has to be deducted the sum of Rs. 1,78,575 paid as ad-interim dividend for the first six months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on both the ordinary and preference shares, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,01,231-13-8. Out of this sum your directors have set aside Rs. 2,46,750-0-6 for depreciation on steamers, launches, lighters, boats, buildings. plant, etc., and there remains a balance of Rs. 5,54,481-13-2 which your directors recommend disposing of as follows:—

A final dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per preference Share for the second six months Rs. 43,875. A final dividend of Rs. 22-8 per ordinary share (free of income tax) making a total of 12 per cent. for the year Rs. 4,05,000. To reserve fund account; Rs. 75,000 to insurance fund account Rs. 25,000 Balance to be carried forward Rs. 5,606-13-2 : Total Rupees 5,54,481-13-2.

Your directors are pleased to report that the services during the year were carried through without accident.

During the last two years 12 new ports have been opened and your agents are in communication with Government for the opening of five more, viz., Tiveri, Ranpur, Achra, Kochra and Manki. A list of the steamers and launches is appended and your directors are pleased to report that they have been maintained in a high state of efficiency during the year. The new steamer "Sarasvati" arrived in October 1907 and has proved a valuable addition to the fleet. In view of the expanding trade and the fact that the "Courland" will have to be replaced shortly, your directors have ordered another steamer similar to the "Bahaduri" from Messrs. Dunsmuir & Jakson which, they hope, will be ready early next year. In view of the inconvenience now experienced owing to the Workshop and Stores being situated at Frere Road at a considerable distance from the Slip, your directors decided to carry out what had been the original intention of Mr. Hajee Ismail and locate the Workshop and Stores at the Patent Slip. The buildings are now in course of erection and should be finished before the end of this year. By locating these at the Slip there will be considerable economy effected, as at present the carrying backwards and forwards of Stores and articles for repair between the Docks and the Workshops in Frere Road involves considerable expense, all of which will be saved. During the year Mr. Hajee Ismail Hassum resigned his seat on the Board and nominated his son Mr. Mahomed Yusuf to take his place. In April last Mr. Mahomed Yusuf resigned and Mr. Hajee Ismail again took his place on the Board. Mr. Procter resumed his seat on the Board on his return from England last December and Mr. Birkett again joined the Board in January last on Mr. Reddie's departure to England.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 7-8 per preference share and Rs. 22-8 per ornimary share was declared.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said :—

Gentlemen,—In proposing the adoption of the Report and Audited Accounts for the past year, which having been circulated to the shareholders I would ask you to take as read, I trust you will agree with me in considering them both quite satisfactory. It should not really be necessary for me to say much in addition to the information given you in the Report but I feel it necessary to make some explanation with reference to the charges which have been brought against the agents and the directors by certain share-holders in an anonymous circular which was, a short time back, distributed broadcast. It is difficult for the to understand why a share-holder, if he thought he had any cause of complaint against the agents or the directors, should not have come to them and asked for an explanation direct. Speaking for the agents, I may say that we are always pleased to answer any enquiries which share-holders may wish to make and I consider it very unfair to issue such a circular without making any previous investigation as to whether the charges are true or not. The principal accusation made in that circular was that the Company was mismanaged and the working expenses increased. I think that the Report now before you effectually disposes of the complaint as regards mismanagement, and as regards the increased expenditure, while admitting that there has been an increase in the last two years as compared with the five previous ones, such increases are fully accounted for and justified by the facts which I propose to give you. From the Report it will have been seen that since the time your present agents took over the management of the Company, the Company has carried more passengers and cargo than any previous year and the various services have been carried on without any accidents. The Company has opened twelve new ports and your agents are in communication with Government for the opening of four or five more. Your agents also addressed Government recently on the subject of improved landing facilities at various ports of call and of dredging various creeks which the Company's steamers use. These matters are now receiving the attention of Government as you will have seen from the replies recently given to the questions asked in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Khare and I have no doubt that our representations will have some effect. Indeed, I understand that Government have already sanctioned a large sum of money for the construction of a pier and approach road at Rewas. The Company has entered into through booking arrangements at Porbunder and Veraval with the result of considerably increasing traffic at those port's In connection with the question of management, I may perhaps be allowed to make the following quotation from the Company's underwriters at Lloyds with reference to the insurance of your fleet : The quotation runs :—

"So far as we know, we believe that when all factors are taken into consideration your fleet is insured as cheaply as any fleet in the world but this result has been secured and can only be maintained by the Company's excellent management."

As regards the increase in working expenses, you, will have seen from the report that while the total expenditure in 1906-07 was 9 3-4 per cent. higher than in 1905, that for the last year was only about 4 1-2 per cent. higher. From the detailed figures given for Coal, Stores, Wages and Workshop Repairs, it will be seen that while the figures for Stores and Workshop Repairs are slightly higher, Coal and Wages are practically the same. When you consider the large increase in Wages, Coal and Ship stores in the last few years I think you will agree with me that the Company has been worked most economically. In view of the criticisms which we have been subjected to, I asked the head of one of the largest shipping companies in Bombay a short time back to give me his opinion as to the comparative cost of labour, &c. during the last three years and the following is his reply:—

"I find that the cost of labour and stores has gone up very considerably during the last three years and whereas they were comparatively moderate and reasonable up to 1905, prices appear to have jumped enormously since. I find that the cost of labour as supplied on the steamers and stores in 1906 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively as compared with 1905. In 1907 they increased further 20 per cent. and 25 percent. and in 1908 they again increased 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. So you will see both wages and stores have gone ahead very rapidly. Besides I find that all items of expenditure in connection with steamers increase from year to year much as it may be possible to check all payments. In fact, the tendency of to-day is for expenditure to rise in all directions'."

When you consider that this is the opinion of the agent of one of the largest shipping companies in Bombay, I think you will agree with me that our expenditure during the past year has been extremely economical. With regard to the year 1906-07, I do not think it necessary to go into details here, but I would point out that it should be remembered that for the first nine months of that year this Company had to face keen competition which meant reduced fares and in increased services and at such times the ratio of expenditure to earnings must necessarily be higher. In this connection I would mention that in 1897 and 1898 when the business was managed by Messrs. Shephered & Co. the ratio of expenditure to earnings was 80 per cent. in 1897 and 72 per cent. in 1898. Considering the disadvantages your Agents had to contend with in their first year I do not think that shareholders have any cause of complaint as regards the management. Turning to the present year in which the ratio of expenditure to earnings was only 4 1-2 per cent. more than that for 1905, I do not think I need add much to what I have already said in the way of explanation. I would, however, mention that with reference to Coal the Company was obliged, on account of the Railway strike last November, to buy a quantity of ready Coal at high prices in order to ensure a continuance of its services, and, had it not been for this, the results would have been still better. I would further remind you that had it not been for the foresight of your directors in buying your Coal for three years a head in 1906, when the prices were low, the expenditure on this account would have been at least Rs. 75,000 more for the year 1906-07 and Rs. 1,50,000 for 1907-08. I trust this explanation will satisfy you that the Company has not been mismanaged and that the working expenses have been kept down at an extremely low figure taking into consideration the difficulties your Agents have had to contend with, difficulties over which they had no control.

Another complaint made in the Circular I have referred to is that the dividends have been too small and too large an amount had been set aside for depreciation. I cannot for a moment agree that there is any truth in this accusation, and seeing that the Company is only now paying its second dividend, it seems rather early to make such a complaint. I would point out to you in the first place that the price paid by the Company for the business included over 10 lacs for good-will, and this, coupled with the fact that many of the steamers are old and will require to be replaced shortly, point to the necessity of writing off a good deal to depreciation every year and building up a strong reserve. In order to keep pace with the increase of traffic and to be ready to cope with competition which has already been felt and may at any time arise again, it is most necessary to keep the fleet up to a high standard of efficiency and this can only be done by replacing some of the older steamers with new ones from time to time. I do not think that any of you will doubt the truth of this statement, and, admitting the necessity of keeping up the efficiency of the fleet in this manner, the only question that arises is, how is it to be done ? In my opinion, it can only be done by one of the following three methods :—

First, by putting aside out of the profits every year adequate amounts for depreciation and reserve; and utilising the same in the purchase of new steamers.

Secondly, by borrowing money in the form of Debentures or Loans.

Thirdly, by raising additional capital.

There is no doubt in my mind that the first method is the soundest way to attain the object in view as either of the latter must permanently affect the dividends of the Company. Last year the nett profits amounted to 6 1/4 lacs of which 2 1/2 lacs were put aside for depreciation, reserve and Insurance Fund Accounts and I feel sure that none of you who have the interests of the Company at heart will say that these amounts were in any way excessive. This year as you will have seen from the report, your directors propose to put aside 3 1/2 lacs to these accounts and personally, I feel strongly that a smaller dividend should have been declared and a larger amount put aside to Depreciation and Reserve as it is most necessary to write down the value of your present fleet as soon as possible and have money in hand for the capital expenditure which will have to be incurred during the next few years. I would point out in this connection that since the formation of the Company over 9 lacs have been spent on capital account in addition to the 5 lacs of shares issued to Mr. Hajee Ahmed and during the coming year your directors have to meet expenditure to the extent of about 6 1/2 lacs for a new cargo steamer and the erection of the Workshop and Stores Building at Mazagon, so that you will see the necessity, unless we are to raise fresh capital, of putting aside as much as possible from the profits towards meeting such expenditure. It is the policy which all successful shipping companies have followed and it is the only policy to put the Company in a really strong position.

Another complaint made in the Circular was that your directors had been appointed by the Agents. I do not quite know who else could have appointed them, seeing that the Company is only two years old and directors had to be appointed in order to form the Company. I can quite understand share-holders wanting to have their own directors and this is a perfectly legitimate wish, but I fail to understand how any of the share-holders can be dissatisfied with the present Board of Directors all of whom are well-known gentlemen and to whom, in my opinion, the Company owes a great deal. When your Agents agreed with the Vendor Mr. Hajee Ismail to form this Company he himself insisted upon their depositing one lac of Rupees as earnest money which was to be forfeited in the event of their failing to form the Company by the 30th of June 1906. Under such circumstances they would have been perfectly justified had they underwritten the Capital of the Company which they had to form and the cost of which would have legitimately been charged to the Company. It was entirely due to the support they received from your directors at the time and the confidence which they felt themselves that the money would be forthcoming, that your Agents did not spend anything in getting the Capital under written. I have no hesitation in saying that for a Company of this magnitude the expenses of floatation, which amounted to only a few thousand rupees, would compare most favourably with any similar Company floated either here or elsewhere. I think from this you will see that you owe a great deal to your present Board of directors and they certainly have every right to demand your confidence.

With regard to the two retiring directors who are eligible for re-election, Sir Sassoon David and Mr. P. D. Pattani, I should like to say a few words. Sir Sassoon David you all know and it is unnecessary for me to tell you what is valuable member he has been to the Board, most regular in his attendance and always ready to give us the benefit of his valuable advice in all the matters that come up for dicussion. I do not think you could find a more representative director in the city than Sir Sassoon David whom I trust you will re-elect.

Mr. Pattani, the Dewan of Bhavnagar, also has a particular claim on the Company. When the Company was formed, His Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar asked whether it could be arranged, in the event of the Bhavnagar Durbar taking up between two and four lacs worth of shares, for the Dewan saheb of Bhavnagar to have a seat on the Board and your Agents agreed that in the event of the Durbar taking up that number of shares they would do their best to arrange for the Dewan being one of the directors. It was finally agreed that the Bhavnagar State should take 3 lacs worth of shares on the condition that the Dewan of the State for the time being should be one of the directors of the said Company and this understanding was agreed to by the directors at their meeting of the 5th of June 1906. You will therefore see that Mr. Pattani has a peculiar claim on the Company and I therefore trust that there will be no question as to his reelection on the Board.

Before I sit down I should like to say a word regarding our staff. They have, one and all, from Mr. Graham Roe downwards done their work in a most satisfactory way during the past year and I have no hesitation in saying that the Company has been extremely well served by them. I may mention that the hours worked by your staff are exceedingly long and they get no pay for over-time, which alone is sufficient reason for you to give them a bonus at the end of the year. You will, however, have noticed from the Report that although the profits are much larger than last year nothing has been set aside as a bonus for your staff. As I have received several enquiries about this from share-holders, I should like to state that a bonus for the staff was included at first in the Report but as Mr. Hajee Ismail refused to agree it, it was struck out. I should also like to add here that the same explanation applies to the fact that nothing has this year been written off for preliminary expenses. Provision was made for putting off Rs. 15,1501 but Mr. Hajee Ismail refused to agree to it, so it was omitted.

In January Mr. Hamiltion, who had been the Manager since the Company was started and for many years previous under Mr. Hajee Ismail, was obliged to resign the Company's service on account of illhealth. His place has been filled by Mr. Graham Roe who has proved a very able successor.

I am extremely sorry to have to record the death of Mr. Low, the Company's Superintending Engineer, which took place on the 30th of August. Mr. Low had been Superintending Engineer of the Company for the past 14 years and was respected and liked by all with whom he came in contact. His death means a serious loss to the Company.

With these remarks I beg to propose that the Report of the directors together with the audited statement of accounts made up to 30th of June 1908 which has been previously circulated amongst the share-holders and now taken as read, be approved, adopted and confirmed.

Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha, proposed that Sir Sassoon J. David and Mr. P. D. Pattani, re-elected directors. Mr. Baroach then said the best indication of a Company's prosperous state was the value of its shares, the Company's shares were at 50 per cent. premium and the present efficient state owed much to the able administration and honest working of the Agents. When he was recently in England he had heard of a Syndicate which had for its object the competion with the company.

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company were his old friends and he did not join the Syndicate and dissuaded his friends from joining the same. As far as there was no competition in the field the Company would make profit but as soon as there was a competition, they would not be in a position to earn what they are earning now. Dr. Temulji B. Nariman seconded.

Mr. S. D. Lam moved an amendment that Messrs. P. D Lam and F. E. Dinshaw be appointed directors in place of those retiring. The amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original proposal was carried.

Mr. S. D. Lam then demanded a poll and the chairman fixed 20th November for taking the poll in order to enable the English shareholders to vote the hours fixed are 12 to 5 p.m.

Mr. D. C. Shroff proposed that Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., be appointed auditors. Major Hoskyn seconded Mr. T. D. Lam, proposed an amendment that another firm be appointed as auditors but was ruled out of order. He then demanded poll which was also fixed for the 20th November. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw proposed that the meeting be adjourned for a week and Mr. S. Lam seconded the motion was lost.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting to 3rd December next.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earning s for week ending 3rd Oct, 1908,

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Oct. 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,70,091	4,16,393	5,813	6,91,997
I M R system ..	57,955	91,729	1,192	1,50,916
A D G Ry ..	9,029	14,417	47	25,692
Baran-Kotah Ry ..	39	109	1	148
Total....	3,37,153	5,24,847	6,753	18,68,753
Actuals for corresponding week ending 5th Oct. 07				
G I P R Section...	2,74,653	4,53,468	9,789	7,37,910
I M R system....	63,866	1,23,179	1,441	1,88,476
A D G Ry ...	10,651	1,1551	147	22,349
Total.....	3,49,160	5,88,198	11,377	9 48,735
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	— 4,562	— 37,075	— 4,576	— 45,913
I M R....	— 5,861	— 31 450	— 249	— 37,560
A D G Ry ..	— 1,622	+ 5,066	— 108	+ 3,343
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 39	+109	+1	+ 148

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th Sept, on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	1,80,000	4,000	3,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	242	357	8	607
For previous 12 weeks of half year	15,98,412	16,21,606	37,073	32,57,093
Total for 13 weeks ..	17,20,412	18,01,608	41,073	35,63,093
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	1,21,522	1,95,589	622	3,17,714
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	241	388	1	630
Total to corresponding date do. ..	16,61,277	21,69,397	55,467	38,77,141
Decrease for the week.....				Rs. 11,714
Do. to date				Rs. 3,14,048

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th Sept. on 17·28 Miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	300	.....	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	17	.....	40
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	4,893	940	12	5,755
Total for 13 week...	5,293	1,240	12	6,455
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	442	199	1	642
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	11	.....	37
Total to corresponding date do. ..	5,292	2,504	18	7,744
Increase for the week.....				Rs. 58
Decrease to date				Rs. 1,289

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th Sept on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,000	2,000	20	4,020
Or per mile of Railway..	15	14	...	29
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	29,727	16,014	356	46,097
Total for 13 weeks	31,727	18,014	376	50,117
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,536	1,313	296	3,145
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	15	12	3	31
Total to corresp. date do.	17,652	9,295	589	27,536
Increase for the week.....				Rs. 875
Do to date				Rs. 22,581

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Development of Salsette.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn peesided at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held last evening,

Consideration was given to Government resolution dated 24th August last on the question of development of Salsette as a residential area with a view to assist in relieving the present serious congestion of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M, Mehta moved that the resolution be recorded. This, he said was a very valuable measure taken by the Government, for the purpose of ultimately considering the development of the island of Bombay. Before this question was taken up it was absolutely necessary that a full enquiry was undertaken. It would have been very helpful if a committee or some non-official members were appointed to assist the Special Officer to enquire into the effects of the present orders regulating the assessment of agricultural land converted into building sites and the term of years for which the leases were granted. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council he had put a question on the subject but unfortunately the Government reply was disappointing. To his mind the whole question should be considered in its various forms from official as well as non-official point of view.

The proposition was agreed to.

THE LATE MR. BOMONJI PATEL.

The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Mehta moved that "The Corporation place on record their regret at the death on the 9th September last of Khanbahadhur Bomonji Byramji Patel who as a member of the Croporation for some months and in other capacities took great interest in matters concerning the well being of the city." Mr. Patel he said was a member of the Corporation for a short period. In his own quiet and modest way he took keen interest in the affairs of the Corporation. He had acquired a high reputation in his own community and his monumental work, the "Parsi Prakash" was accomplished by him at a sacrifice of time and money. He was an active and useful member of several institutions and evinced deep interest in every good cause.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit seconded the proposal.

Mr. D, E. Vacha added his testimony to the excellent work done by Mr. Patel as the compiler of the "Parsee Prakash."

The resolusion was carried.

THE LATE MR. D. GOSTLING.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the Corporation place on record their regret at the death, on the 10th September last, of Mr. David Gostling, who as a member of the Corporation for about six years and in other capacities, rendered valuable services to the city." Mr. Gostling had been on the Corparation, Sir Pherozeshah said, from 1879 to 1885. He was a very useful and exceedingly active member and during that period he took very entelligent interest in the deliberation of that board. His civic services were great and varied. He was a man of benevolent nature and he always entertained liberal and broad-mindad views. He was a great friend of the poor and having cast his lot with the people of this city, he idenfied himself with every movement pertaining to public weal.

Dr, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition. He said that Mr. Gostling was a man of wide sympathies and many sided activities. He took a great deal of interest in the welfare of this city, especially of the poor.

Mr. D. E. Vacha briefly alluded to Mr. Gostling's services in the matter of drainage and sanitation of Bombay.

The proposition was carried.

JUSTICES' ELECTIONS.

Mr. A. K. Leslie moved the following proposition of which he had given a previous notice :—

"That with reference to Government letter of 29th February last (General Drpartment) the Corporation are of opinion that the method of voting referred to therein is suitable for adoption in the case of elections of Justices to the Corporation (*vide* proposed formes for the conduct of the election) and that Government be advised accordingly." Mr. Leslie remarked that the course he proposed in reference to the mode of elections was more convenient than the one that had been followed hitherto. The voting by ballot was working well in the Chamber of Commeroe, and caused no trouble. He had written to the Secretary to Government on the subject and he had received a reply to the effect that Government were prepared to consider the suggestion in connection with Justices Elections if the Bombay Corporation expressed their desire in the matter. Mr. Leslie then referred to difficulties which might prevent Justices from attending the meeting to record their notes. It would be a very convenient for them to fill in the voting forms at their own places and send them to the Commissioner.

Dr. Dandekar seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Mehta opposed the proposal.

Mr. Jaffer Rahmetulla remarked that the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court that the section regarding the Justices' election required amendment. He suggested that Mr. Leslie should move the appointment of a committee in which case he would support the proposition.

The proposition being put to the vote was lost. The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

INSANITY CAUSED BY EATING DISEASED CORN.

Dr. Babcock has just made observations on a peculiar mental disease called pellagra. He had noticed the presence of the disease in various Southern States of America. Before his departure from America pellagra was thought to be unknown there and it was some time before Dr. Babcock diagnosed it. During his travels in Italy, however, he gained facilities for examining cases of pellagra in Italian hospitals, and as a result of his investigations he is certain the American disease is pellagra. The disease is caused by eating diseased or fermented corn. It is particularly rife in the Lombardy district, where not enough space and air are given to the corn. We should like to know more of this disease, and as it seems to arise from U. S. corn also, it may be well to watch the effects of such imports.

MR. W.C. BERRIE, Executive Engineer, from leave is posted to O. and R. Railway.

ON his autumn tour Mr. Wynne accompanies the Governor of Madras to inspect the Rameswaram Railway project.

SIR EDMUND BARROW takes over the Southern Command on the 30th inst.

MR. F. ST. G. MANNERS-SMITH, Superintending Engineer, from leave is posted temporarily to the United Provinces.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Eleventh Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 8.

THE HANDICAPS AND HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the handicaps horses left in for the Poona 11th Extra Meeting, Saturday 10th October :—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—1 mile.

Volume (9st. 6lbs.), Lachlan (8st. 8lbs.), Jolly Abbot (8st. 3lbs.), Pelargonium II (8st. 11lb.), Forfeit (8st.), Windy (7st. 11lbs.), Pincher (7st. 10lbs.), Dulcimer (7st. 10lbs.), Royalist (7st. 2lbs.), Prince Lyon (7st.), Conscience (6st. 12lbs).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Lachlan (10st. 2lbs.), Vespasia (9st. 11lbs.), Dulcimer (9st. 10lbs.), Admiral Crichton (9st. 3lbs.), Lady Metal (8st. 13lbs.), Lady Lomond (8st. 11lbs.), Harmonian (8st. 8lbs.), Prince Lyon (8st. 7lbs.), Conscience (8st. 2lbs.), Bucolie (8st. 4lbs.), Dormant (8st.), Wolferton (7st. 12lbs), Lady Starsfield (7st. 8lbs.), Umutbee (7st. 7lbs), The Earl (7st. 3lbs.), and Chevalier (6st. 5lbs.).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE KIRKEE HANDICAP.

Swalior (9st. 12lbs.), Nusser (9st.), Nooman (8st. 9lbs), Brutus (8st. 7lbs.), Meerjan (8st. 7lbs.), Safoog (8st. 6lbs.), Merrily (8st. 6lbs.), Dhafer (8st. 5lbs.), Chungiz (8st. 3lbs.), Arab Sheik (8st. 2lbs.), Desert King (8st. 1lbs.), Meerdhan (8st.), Recruit (7st. 3lbs), Madras (7st. 10lbs.), M. V. O. (7st. 9lbs.), Lofan (7st. 6lbs.), Caravan (7st. 4lbs.), Aden (7st. 1lb.), Zargaum (7st. 1lb.). Hamid (7st.), and Ajeel (6st. 10lbs.).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

ARAB SELLING PLATE.

Rummah (9st. 12lbs.), Moonim (9st. 9lbs.), Winter (8st. 10lbs.), Transfer (8st. 7lbs.), Prince Chestnut (8st. 3lbs.), Nelum (7st. 13lbs.), Dodger (7st. 12lbs.), Osborne (7st. 6lbs.), Naif (7st. 4lbs.) and Askar (6st. 10lbs).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

LANOWLI HANDICAP.—7 furlongs.

Bay Middleton (10st. 4lbs.), Dilerjung, Salanic, Grey Falcon, Amood and Mudlool (8st. 10lbs.) each, Lookman (8st. 6lbs.), Ashroff (8st. 3lbs.), Darby (8st. 3lbs.). Mint (7st. 12lbs.), Saree (7st. 12lbs.), Dumra (7st. 10lbs.), Gafal (7st. 9st.), Viceroy (7st. 8lbs.) Company (7st. 5lbr.), Afreed (7st. 4lbs.), False Start (7st. 3lbs.), Fairfield (7st. 2lbs.), Farick (7st.),

If top weight accepting be under 10st., it will be raised to that amount and others in proportion.

MIDGIT HANDICAP.—About 5 furlongs.

Light (9st. 3lbs.), Orby (8st. 13lbs.). Hasty Jack (8st. 12lbs.), Hullo (8st. 9lbs.), Real Blood (8st. 8lbs.), Hobyian (8st. 7lbs.), Tamim (8st. 6lbs.), Muzloom (8st. 5lbs.), Sir Askar (8st. 4lbs.), Amani (8st. 3lbs.), Raffles (8st.) Diamond King (7st. 12lbs.), Fusee (7st. 10lbs.), Fav (7st. 9lbs.), Sir George (7st. 8lbs.), Rogers (7st. 7lbs.), Lord Kitchener (7st. 7lbs.), Haymaker (7st. 6lbs.), Silkration(7st. 6lbs.), Virtuous Bay (7st. 5lbs.), Selection (7st. 5lbs.), Brussels (7st. 4lbs.), Young Folly (7st.), and Nasaralla (6st. 11lbs.).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE WELTER HURDLE RACE.—About 2 miles.

Pincher (12st.), Umutbee (11st. 12lbs.), Cairnsmore (11st. 6lbs.), Daroji (10st. 8lbs.), St Michael (9st. 13lbs.), and Platoon (9st. 8lbs.).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

POONA 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Entries closed at 6 p. m. on Thursday 8th October.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's Admiral Crichton, Aga S Shah's Sugar Apple, Mr R R S's Lachlan, and Harmonium, Mr. Morison's Lady Lomond, Mr N B Tervadiker's Alruna, Mr G H Beaumont's Vespasia and Jolly Abbot, Mr D Runchordass' Coquetta, Mr P B Avasia's Conscience and Dormant, Messrs M Goculdas and Scott Nenimos' Zotique, Mr. M Goculdass' Lady Metal.

WALTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, Capt Barretts' Cairnsmore, Capt Hon D Binghams' St Michael, Mr G K's Wolferton, Mr Fred's Raincloud, Mr Vincent Clifford's Ashorte Gold, Mr J Law's Golden Morn, Major G Moore's Tete-a-Tete, Mr R R S's Lachlan and Harmonium, Mr G H Beaumont's Jolly Abbot, and Vespasia, Mr R C Brown's Lady Sarsfield, Mr D Runchordas' Coquette, Mr P B Avasia's Dormant, Mr G P Cosen's Umutbee, Captain H D McNeile's, White Heathy, Mr M Goculdas's Lady Metal.

THE KHANDALLA HANDICAP. Distance —1 1/4 miles. Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal's Antica and Scarlet, Mr. Beg's Famous and Mudlool, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Swalior, Meazer, and Merrily, Mr. Newton's Hadee, Aga S. Shah and Mr. M. Goculdass' Ajeel, Mr. G. K's Bandigo, Mr. Dawood Essack's Moscow, Mr. Adils Duma, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Great Hope Mr. Mahmood Sherazi's Zargaum Mr. W. S. Clarke's Alma. Mr. R. B. S's Precious, and Vaseo, Mr. James's Nooman, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sialkote, and Wild Poppy, Mr. D. Runchordass' Spearmint, Mr. Hoosain Obayed's Dhafer Mr. N, A. Andria's Ghadiator, Mr. R. S. Forage's Safoog, Mr. L. R. Kapadia's Russam, Mr, J. M. Mistry's Young Salanic, Thakur Sripal Singh's Soheil, Lieutenant-Colonel Abad's Martini, Messrs. M. Goculdass' and Syed's Dilerjung, Mr. M. Goculdass' Young Kohinoor, Mr. Khalil Dooree's Amood.

SMALL ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance.—6 furlongs. Mr. Beg's Mudlool, Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Farick, Afreed, and Lassa, Aga Shah's Great Power, Mr, Wallace's Mountain King, Mr. Pelli's Fritz, Mr. A. M. Jaffer's Nonplus, R. K. Sirdar Singhji and A. S. Oomer's Mutlag, Mr. P. H. Burn's Mumbra, Mr. Rowland's Good Chance, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Viceroy, Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's Company, Mr. P. R. Patvardhan's Little Sanaya, Mr. R. R. S.'s Vasco, and Mint, Mr. James's Salanic Mr. A. W. Essas' Fairfield, Mr. Drunchordass' Meerjan, Mr. R. S. Forage's Saree, Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's Murzook, Mr. Lek Karadia's Darby, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Gafal, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Jalmood, Mr. M Goculdass's Jehangir, Mr. M. Goculdass's Vedas, Mr. Mujeed Jurji's Silver Stream.

NEW COMERS' HANDICAP. Distance—7 furlongs. Mr. Abdoola Mana's Drab Sheik, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Chungiz, Merrily, and Mahsa, Mr. Syed Aga Mir's Aden, Mr. Abdoola Mistry's Fattahal Khor, Mr. Newton's San Kdhar, Mr. Newton's Lofan, and Fallah, Aga S Shah and Mr. M. Goculdas's Ajeel, Mr. Pill's Fritz and Hullo, R K Sirdar Singhji and A S Oomer's Mutlag, Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Hasly Jack, Mr Abdoola Fattah's Kamayoon, Mr A M Amur's Viceroy, Major G Mooris Sher, Mr R R S Devon, Mr S A Wahed's Grafton, Mr R S Forage's Safong, Mr Kassim Jurji's Desert King, Mr Mohsen Abdul's England, Mr A M Saif's Rubdan, Mr Abdoola Mana's Hamed, Mr Ebrahim Manas' Dardanelles, Mr. L, K. Kapcha's Russam and Narsin, Mr. H. Jethabhoy's Nilum, Mr. A. Goculdass and Zamil Jeweseer's Balmoral, Mr. M. Goculdass and Tahar Yunis's Meerdhan.

AUCTION PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs. Mr. Newton's Saryakdhar, and Fallab, Mr. Wallace's Sir Askar, Mr. G. K's Brussels, Mr. Shaik Kassum's Hobart, Mr. Dawood Essack's Retriever, Mr. Corbett's Malaun, Mr. Goolam Hyder's Light, Mr. D. S. Mohta's Zir, Mr. Alex A. Essayee's Woolwinder, Mr. Newton's Hatif, Mr. Morrison's White Oats, Mr. Nasar Abdoola's Sunlight, Mr. Forwood's Dahus, Mr. Stedall's Baltazar, Mr. Khal of Cen Saif's Muzloom, Mr. Sheeth Cen Saif's Asi, Mr. Abdul Aziz Abul Shimal, Duder Cen Alwa's Naif Mr. Hajee Ally Khaderi's Silkration, Mr. H. Jamsetjee's Good Morning, Mr. L. K. Kapacha's Narsin, Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Haymaker, Mr. Pett's Fix, Mr. M. Goculdass' Orby.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

18TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY 10TH OCTOBER.

PROGRAMME :

4-0 P.M. (1) 220 yds. flat Race—"G" Co. only (Marching order)
4-15 ,, (2) Putting the Shot.
4-30 ,, (3) Hurdle Race (all heats).
4-45 ,, (4) High Jumps.
5-0 ,, (5) 1 Mile Flat Race (challenge cup).
5-15 ,, (6) 100 yds. Flat Race (all heats).
5-40 ,, (7) Obstacle Race—Rugby Football players (challenge cup).
6-0 ,, (8) Tug of War (all heats).

There will be a band playing.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Remarkable Letter to a Scottish Paper.

THE CHURCHES DISPUTE.

"Bydand," dating his letter from Fort William, Calcutta, writing to the "Glasgow Herald" says :—

In the month of January of this year the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, whilst on the march from Peshawar to Jullundur, in accordance with the programme of military reliefs, was suddenly halted at Rawalpindi. After a fortnight's stay at Pindi information was received by wire that the destination of the battalion had been changed to Calcutta, and that it was to proceed there by train within three days. This sudden and unexpected transfer of the battalion from one end of India to another at a moment's notice causing incidentally immense expense and inconvenience to all concerned, subsequently turned out, ridiculous as the story seemed at first, to be entirely due to a quarrel authorities as to the use of the garrison church authorities as to the use of the garrison church at Jullundur. The Bishop of Lahore, in whose diocese the Jullundur church is situated, and which I may mention contains two elaborate and costly memorials placed there by the officers and men of the very battalion some 30 years ago, had at first with a broad-mindedness, which is singularly remarkable for a man who is supposed to have been a success as a missionary, absolutely refused the use of the garrison church for any Presbyterian services whatever.

Finally, and not we may be sure without a long and desperate struggle with his conscience, he had yielded in so far as graciously to permit the use of this garrison church, the entire control of which, through a legal quibble amounting to what ordinary laymen would almost describe as sharp practice, had fallen into his hands, for the parade services of the battalion. For the Communion service, marriage service and service of baptism the use of the

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration for the property and credits of JIVAN DAMODAR of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, deceased.

VALLABHDAS PREMJI of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, Son-in-law of the deceased, residing at Jamloli Mohalla, without the Fort, on behalf of BAI MANIBAI, minor daughter of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KALIJI, Acting Registrar.

P. B. MALBARI, The 2nd day of October, 1908. MESSRS. DIKSHIT, DHANJIBHA AND SOONDERDAS, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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THE **SCHIEDMAYER** (*J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER*) **PIANOS.**

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA, CEYLON. MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS:

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PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 82, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 3 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum or Rs. 26 for cash in advance, including delivery.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order, and so far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, L. ROBERTSON, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, CAPTAIN E. G. DRUMMOND, Aide-de-Camp, which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ganesh Khind, by 10 p.m., on 11th October, 1908, should be ADDRESSED to BOMBAY, GOVERNOR'S CAMP, without the ADDITION of any POST TOWN UNTIL 4 p.m., on 20th October, 1908, after which date they should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Mahableshwar, until further notice.

ERIC DRUMMOMD, Captain, for Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Ganesh Khind, Dated 6th October, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1908.

A BRAHMIN COOK FOR MANDALAY.

OUR contemporary, which recently professed to explain the why and wherefore of the mitigation or amendment of the sentence on Bal Gangadhar Tilak, yesterday morning furnished a reply to our question of a fortnight ago, "What next?" Among its fashionable intelligence and bits and bobs about great personages—including Lord Kitchener and Dr. Sven Hedin—it has the following highly interesting announcement; "The Governor of Bombay has just sent a Brahmin cook from the Yerrowda Jail to Mandalay to minister to Mr. B. G. Tilak." We do not challenge the accuracy of the statement, though we should like to be able to. We believe it is entirely untrue that the Viceroy has sent a Brahmin barber to cut Mr. Tilak's hair and any statement that daily telegrams, transmitted by Brahmin signallers, are received conveying Mr. Tilak's views on the problem in the Balkans or the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, is absolutely without foundation. Our contemporary the other day stated that correct information might be had for the asking, so we assume it has verified the particular statement it gives publicity to. We know what the *Standard* told the *Pioneer* the other day, though we made no comment on it. Perhaps that enterprising journal may be able to explain this latest alleged manifestation of clemency. If the story is true our sympathies are with the cook. He comes from Yerrowda Jail, it is said, but he need not neccssarily be a convict and why send this man across the "kala pani"—which he must cross to reach Mandalay, unless sent by special airship—we are at a loss to understand. If the cook is also a convict we wonder whether sending him across the dark waters is not illegally adding to his punishment and whether his caste will not be broken by the journey. Is it quite fair to the cook? We are not at all sure. When we commented on the remission of the thousand rupees fine we were informed that the Advocate-General considered the fine illegal, and had recommended the action.

When we remarked upon the reduction of the sentence to one of simple imprisonment, we were informed that the main object of Government had been achieved in securing the removal of Tilak from the political arena for a considerable number of years, and having secured this end it is really immaterial whether, during his exile, he is reading books or hoeing turnips. "From the scene of his baleful activities" we believe was the precise term used to describe the scene of his—may we say "misdemeanours?" He is "not a vulgar criminal." So we are asked to believe he must not have either vulgar fare or have it cooked or dished up in a vulgar manner—even the quality of mercy must not be strained through a common tin colander, by vulgar Burmese or Madrasi cooks. Lal Lajpatrai was allowed a Punjabi cook; but he soon came to the conclusion that the Madrasi who at first prepared his victuals for him was a far more efficient chef. "The food supplied was neither bad in quality nor insufficient in quantity" and the old Punjabi confessed that he was no cook and "had been tempted to accept this service more with the desire of seeing Lal Lajpatrai than with the object of getting a good job." We doubt not numbers of Poona Brahmins would quite willingly accept posts in which to "minister" to Mister Tilak, even travelling at their own expense and running the risk of being out-casted over the "kala pani." But we trust our contemporary, with regard to this matter, will do as it did in respect to its account of the Nasik riots and bloodshed. Our contemporary has no funny column and we would not accuse it of intentional misstatement, much less of conscious humour. We are sure there is no truth in the barber story and we hesitate to believe there is in that of the cook. We fear some wag has imposed upon Bori Bunder. Anyhow we trust nothing has been done which will cause Brahmin prisoners at Yerrowda to suffer and the jail health returns will show no falling off in the physical well-being of high caste malefactors in consequence. It would be unfair to the Superintendent.

WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Indian dirzi, sitting in the airy verandah, or even in the close back-room of the bazaar tailor, is a sumptuously paid person in comparison to the home-worker of England. This is not, of course, the received doctrine among people who think they know all the mysteries of the thimble at home and abroad. But a glance at the report of an inquiry into the conditions of Home Work in different industries in London prove that the condition of the dirzi is quite a rosy one, deserving of envy by English sewers. Taking at random one of the subjects of the enquiry, "blouse-making" we find one, and that a fair average case, where the sole earnings of three individuals, mother and daughters, amounted to £1 a week between them, the blouses being made for one and sixpence to two shillings a dozen. These women own three machines, find cotton and pay seven-pence return fare for fetching and delivering the work. This they do nearly every day. Another case was concerned with the finer style of blouse, frilled and laced, paid for at 14 shillings the dozen. Two sisters, living on their earnings made at these, under thirty shillings a week between them. For this they bought cotton, paid return fares twice a week, and had a machine of their own, worth £8, and worked eleven hours daily. Another blouse-maker, a woman with a husband, often out-of-work and three children at school, makes fairly regularly fifteen shillings a week, by working from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. she can turn out a dozen blouses a day, but has to buy needles, cotton and machine. One who makes the dearer kind of blouse gets six shillings a dozen, but buys her own stand for fitting them—without which process they are rejected. This stand costs nine shillings and six-pence, her machine, £8, cotton, basting thread and return tickets have to be paid for as well. If the shop people fetch the work, six pence is stopped from her earnings, though it is the exact fare. Nevertheless, this woman was contented with her lot, although her first venture in buying a machine resulted, through failure to pay two weeks' instalments in its being seized after she had paid £4-5s. on it.

Now let us look in at the makers and finishers of trousers and coats. Here a diligent worker with five small children to attend to, earns one and sixpence a day at the outside, twopence-farthing per pair of trousers being the rate. The daily cost of paste, firing and cotton is between two and three and the hire of a machine eighteen pence a week. This poor thing could not tell the number of hours she worked, it was just "off and on all day." She had to go three or four times daily to the depot, fortunately only ten minutes walk, to fetch work. Another worker makes ten shilling a week when in full employment. She pay s four shillings for her one room, where she, her husband and four small children live, sleep and toil. Her rate of pay was the same as the last. She spent on thread, on firing and paste for the week nearly five pence. She, too, worked all day except when attending to the children. None of the makers of these necessary garments seem to earn more, and many less, than this modest amount. For "finishing" white flannel trousers, for export, sixpence a pair is paid. Three to four shillings a week is earned, by a widow of 70, living alone. Thread costs her sixpence a week. She gets the work from a sub-contractor, to whom a carrier brings from the manufacturer one hundred pairs at a time. The hip pocket insisted on by many earns the worker threepence extra. Take the life of a button-holer, a cripple with four children. She makes a farthing or a half-penny per hole, for which thread and silk cost half-a-crown in the pound earned. In this monotonous and exacting work, she earns from five to eighteen shillings weekly, according to slackness or otherwise of trade. She has learners who help some, what, and two of her children work for her out of school-hours. It takes a quick hand five minutes to make a decent button-hole and cool fingers, skill and good eye-sight are required. Coat button-holes are paid better, a penny each is the rate and waist coats a half-penny each. Waist-coat making seems at first sight the most remunerative home-work, for it brings in an average of eight shillings a week in winter and £2 in the summer-time. Out of this cotton, silk, needles and carriage of machine must be deducted, as well as of fitting for ironing.

Shirts are some of the cruellest trials to the home-worker. The Oxford shirting type are made for eight pence or nine pence a dozen. A woman with a treadle machine of her own supplements her husband's wages at the Woolwich Arsenal to the extent of two shillings and seven-pence a week. If she had no house-work, she says she could make eight shillings and by utter slavery even twelve shillings weekly. Spoiled material has to be paid for by the worker. Flannelette and ordinary cotton shirts are made for twopence a dozen less and a willing, industrious woman hampered by nursing a baby, makes the regal sum of two shillings a week at her best. Freed from maternal duties she could earn double this amount. She pays five shillings a week for two rooms, has a husband who earns fairly well, when in work. She generously calls shirt-making a good trade for the home. Another woman whose only support is print shirt-making, makes six to seven shillings weekly at it, getting four-pence halfpenny for each shirt that takes three to four hours to turn out. She spends fourpence weekly in thread, toils fourteen hours a day with short intervals for swallowing her meal, which a daughter prepares. Her one room costs half a crown a week. The shirts when given out are partly made, and are paid for when returned, a great boon, even when the worker is kept waiting at the shop. Glove-making, for which women are paid three shillings and threepence a dozen pairs, never gains more than sixteen shillings a week the worker buys her silk and cotton—generally from the firm employing her—at an average cost of two to three shillings a week, uses their machine but buys her own needles. Much skill, neatness and cleanliness are essential in this industry. When all the etceteras for the gloves are bought, the worker cannot have more than ten shillings a week clear, and this only by sitting closely at her machine for ten or twelve hours. This is sweating with a vengeance. The workers visited by the Investigation Committee of the Women's Industrial Council in the course of their inquiry, did not complain much. Many, indeed, seemed content with their rate of pay, only wishing that the chances of work were greater. There were, of course, some who admitted that the terms of employers were harsh, but the diligence and determination to work at almost any rate, however, "sweating" showed the intense necessity for legislation to guard such industrious home-keepers from total submersion in the very effort to hold their heads above the deep waters of destitution. Columns could easily be filled with instances of hardship from the Report, but the above will suffice to show that the Oriental dirzi, patient and hardworking as he is, may well be envied by his western contemporary in his easy cross-legged occupation.

LONDON'S TRAMS,

THE fierce controversy that raged around London Tramway finance at the last County Council elections, will be remembered by all and it is interesting to see how far the charges and countercharges then made have been justified. On the Moderates being returned to power they adopted the course of having the whole matter investigated by two professional accountants, and their report on the examination of accounts, which occupied a year, gives occasion for Londoners, and all others interested in Municipal trading, to pause and think. The allegations made by the Moderates have been amply proved, but even under the new regime all is not well, indeed far from being so. In the first place the Council continues to treat as an asset the sums spent in buying up the old horse trams, although these have now been almost entirely replaced by electric trams, and the £1,000,000 which they cost is nearly one-sixth of the total capital of the tramways has entirely disappeared. Another vexed question is that of the upkeep and provision for future renewals. The Council's officials recommended that a sum of one penny per car mile run should be charged for renewals. The Council, however, charged an inadequate sum on the variable profit system and last year showed a profit of £9,673, though had the penny per mile renewal scheme been accepted it would have meant a loss of £58,107. We may take it, therefore, that on each year's working under the present system the value of the tramways declines by about one per cent. The matter does not even end here for further information has been forthcoming regarding the amount chargeable for street improvements. The auditors held that an insufficient amount has been charged to the tramways. The Progressives claimed that by buying up the tramways they had secured a handsome profit to the rate-payers, while reducing fares to the public and increasing the wages of the employes. That the trams are in no way profitable has been shown, and the figures given by the auditors show that the yearly loss is more likely to increase than decrease. To rescue the system from financial disaster is imperative on the County Council. The only sound plan is to raise the fares, but that would obviously be unpopular with a huge proportion of the population amongst whom are most of the workers on whom the various parties depend for support, and few politicians are anxious to court unpopularity even though rectitude demands an unpopular action. The whole matter sheds a bad light on Municipal trading, and we hope that it will be a lesson to waverers, even to converts, that what is excellent in theory is an entirely different matter in practice.

THE Theistic Conference of Eastern Bengal is now holding its 18th Sessions, under the Presidency of Bepin Chandra Roy, at Dacca.

CAPTAIN C. E. SHAW, I.M.S., is appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 24th Punjabis.

THE Railway Conference Association have now decided not to break up finally until next Saturday, several matters having still to be discussed.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

ROYAL CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Lady Novelist's Sensational Career.

LADY BRUCE TO FIGHT SLEEPING SICKNESS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

ROYAL Christmas cards are to be the novelty of Christmas 1908.

Already orders for Christmas cards for the over-seas mail are beginning to pour in and the cards that are most in demand are those reproduced from the same designs as those chosen by Royalty.

The King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the German Emperor, the Queen of Spain and the Queen of Norway are among those who have given permission for the reproduction of their Christmas cards, with the result that this year the general public will greet their friends with the same cards that Kings exchange. One of the most popular of the Royal cards is the King's card, which illustrates the origin of the "Order of the Garter," the first of all English orders, with its proud and gallant motto "Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Perse." A companion card is chosen by the Prince of Wales. The subject is the "First Investiture of the Order." The courtly Edward III. and his son, the valiant Black Prince, are the central figures in the design. The beautiful "Madona and Child" of the Queen's card is being chosen by many admirers. Both the Queen of Spain and the Queen of Norway, chose Madonnas for their Christmas cards.

Musical cards, by the way, in which words of greeting are set to music, are one of the novelties of the season.

TO FIGHT SLEEPING SICKNESS.

A handsome dark-haired woman, with a merry laugh and most charming manners, Lady Bruce, who is to accompany the new Commission under her husband, Colonel Sir David Bruce which is being despatched to Africa by the Government next week, to investigate sleeping sickness, will be the life and soul of the party.

Lady Bruce is a born globe-trotter. East Africa is no new territory to her and she is looking forward to her nine months' vigil by the shores of Lake Victoria, the birthplace of the scourge with all and more of the pleasure with which other women would regard a projected trip to Paris.

"I cannot tell you how much I am looking forward to our expedition," she said last night to me. "I am going to take an active part in the investigations, particularly in the miscroscopic work, in which I always assist my husband. The tse-tse fly, to whose door the sleeping sickness has been traced, inhabits a narrow strip of a few yards in width round Lake Victoria, and in order to study the life history of this insect, we will make for a spot a couple of miles from the lake shores in the wild province of Chagwee."

"This is not by any means my first expedition," added Lady Bruce, "indeed, ever since we were married twenty-five years ago, I have wherever possible, acted as my husband's assistant. Rather more than four years ago I accompanied my husband on the Royal Society Expedition for the investigation of sleeping sickness, and from 1901 to 1906 I was in Malta investigating Mediterranean fever. The roughest experience, however, was in Zululand, where we stayed two years, 1895 to 1896, investigating another fly disease. Then there was the war and I went through the siege of Ladysmith with my husband but that is another story," she finished with a little laugh.

"LUCAS CLEEVE."

A sensational career has just been closed by the death of Mrs. Adeline Kingscote, or as she was better known to the readers of her novels "Lucas Cleeve." A novelist of no mean order, the multiplicity and variety of her financial embarrasments long caused "Lucas Cleeve" to be a notorious figure in the English Courts. It was she who was referred to in a famous letter of Sir George Lewis's in the "Times" in which he referred to the open secret that a West End money-lender had long been advancing money to a married lady at 60 per cent. and that her entanglements had led her to put into circulation a forged promissory note for £20,000, an insinuation which was immediately followed by a threat from Mrs. Kingscote to bring an action, which, however, was never commenced. "Lucas Cleeve" also borrowed large sums from Lord Byron and two clergymen and in the end was the means of their bankruptcy.

Mrs. Kingscote, who was a daughter of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, sometimes British Ambassador at Madrid, and who married Colonel Sir Howard Kingscote, had a most fascinating personality, which no doubt was inherited from her grandfather, Joseph Wolff, a converted Jew, who is said by his hypnotic power to have procured the release of two British Officers from the Khan of Bokhara. An example of the influence which she exercised over all with whom she came in contact is shown by the way in which she induced Major W. A. Adams to marry her sister-in-law to save the latter from bankruptcy. Major Adams saw the lady for the first time in his life on November 1st 1904, and married her on November 7th to divorce her five years afterwards.

LADY REGISTRATION AGENT.

Another profession among the many which women are taking up in this modern days has to be chronicled, and one which is far from overcrowded. In fact, to be exact, the new profession for women up to the present has but one representative and it is Miss Ellen Pocock lady registration agent for the Strand Division, who is the pioneer.

I saw Miss Pocock yesterday, after her hard day's work in the Revision Courts, and she told me that she considered the work of a registration agent was well suited for women.

"Take for instance," she said, "the task of making inquiries. A woman is far more tactful than a man and morever she can be depended upon to do what she undertakes. The idea of many men is simply to sit with a crany and concoct as many claims as possible without pausing to consider whether they can be substantiated or not, but a woman never brings in a claim which she does not know to be just.

THE WEDDING OF THE YEAR.

The wedding of the year is now a thing of the past but from the pretty "white and silver" wedding of Miss Clementine Hozier and Mr. Winston Churchill, other brides of the season may get suggestive hints for their own nuptials. Although the great world of Society and those high ministerial places had flocked to London from foreign Spas and Scottish shooting boxes to fill St. Margaret's Church with a brilliant throng of notabilities, the actual scheme of decoration was most simple, and owed its effectiveness not a little to the artistic mind of Miss Hozier, who was responsible for the design of the floral decorations and the colour scheme of the bridesmaids' gowns.

Only white flowers were used, masses of them banking the aisle and bouquets tied with silver streamers adorning the altar. The wedding dress was of a classical order and though the point de Venise lace which draped it was worth a fortune the gown itself was delightfully simple, a Princess robe of white satin with a square cut neck.

The bridal veil of Greek design was so arranged that the arms came through the delicate fabric, thus leaving the hands quite free for the wedding bouquet and white prayer book. This arrangement of the veil is well worth remembering, for many a pretty bride has made the clumsiest entry owing to the hampering folds of her veil.

The bridesmaids' satin picture gowns with their touches of silver were a great success. The satin was of the palest biscuit shade, almost cream in fact, and the high waisted bodices were trimmed with lace of the same tint as well as silver tissue. Panels ivory tinted chiffon laced over with silver cord were let into the sides of the draped skirt. The bridesmaids' black satin hats garlanded with pink and white camelias were the only decided touch of colour in the whole decorative scheme. Their bouquets were bound in silver ribbon.

There was no over elaboration, no lavish display on wedding toilettes yet everyone agreed it was the prettiest of weddings.

Why were the bridesmaids' dresses not white also? some may wonder. But the bride should be the centre of attraction on her wedding day and in the little group gathered at the altar there must only be one white gown. Hence the choice of the pale biscuit shade. The palest eau de nil might be substituted with equally good effect but blues, pinks and even wistaria shades are too definite.

"WALKING AVIARIES."

"Hats" remarked one of the most celebrated West End milliners to me yesterday, "are nothing more nor less than walking aviaries this autumn. And this is not far off the mark. The prodigious proportions of so many of the new hats demand generous trimming and what is more bold in effect than a mass of upstanding wings and a gorgeously plumaged bird or two.

To the bird lover, this prodigal use of rare and beautiful birds, is a source of sorrow for the wholesale massacre of birds will in many cases inevitably result in their extinction. Thousands of birds of paradise will, for instance, be used to trim the season's hats. Despite Queen Alexandra's good example, Fashion remains faithful to the osprey.

It is pleasant, however, to know that the farmyard supplies many of the really beautiful wings to be seen wreathing the big hats. Feather of many kinds of birds, cleverly dyed, are made up into one handsome mount. The effect is good and no unnecessary slaughter of the innocents is involved.

It is a good thing to inquire into the history of the wings and made up birds which trim a hat before purchasing it. Evil is often wrought for want of thought and by taking the trouble to explain to a milliner one's aversion to the wearing of what Mr. Bernard Shaw calls "feathered corpses," it is possible to get the innocent made up wing or bird and still be in the fashion.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, October 9.

Duties for ensuing week:—Fort Field Officer Captain C. W. A. Holmes 116th Mahrattas; next for duty Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas; Cantabs Field Officer, Captain A. H. Moberly, R.G.A.; Next for duty Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots.

The following appointment is made:—116th Mahrattas, Lieut. C. M. Aysoough to be Adjutant vice Captain A. P. Stewart, dated 23rd November, 1907.

The following will be the composition of the Tactical Fitness "Q (F)" Examination Board, which will assemble at Poona on the 9th November and following days:—President.—Brigadier-General J. A. Bell, Commanding Belgaum Brigade. Members.—Brevet-Colonel A. P. Westlake, D.S.O., 20th Light Cavalry. Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Jallett, R.F.A.

The following candidates will be examined:—Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A., Major R. C. Handas, 2nd Royal Scots, Major P. C. Searle, 109th Infantry.

The following result of the Examination of Officers in Foreign Languages, held in July, under the conditions laid down in King's regulations and Regulations relating to the Study of Foreign Languages is notified. (a). The following officer has been re-qualified as an Interpreter:—Captain H. L. Holme, R.G.A., Grenade.

CARTER, the Magician, concluded his Burma season on the 8th instant, at the Jubilee Hall, where he has had packed houses, and leaves for Madras to-day.

THE Executive Engineer, Presidency, is advertising for tenders for the erection of the Museum building on the Crescent, and the modified plans proposed by Mr. Wittet, Consulting Architect to the Bombay Government, are to be carried out. It is expected that the work will be well under way by the middle of November.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

CRETE JOINS WITH GREECE.

Scope of the Russian Conference.

BRITISH SUPPORT PROMISED TO TURKEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Cretans have proclaimed union with Greece and have appointed Hellenic authorities.

The Russian invitation to a European Conference will be issued to-night.

It is understood that it proposes strictly to limit the programme of the Conference to questions arising out of the action of Austria and Bulgaria, thus preventing fresh encroachments on Turkey or international complications.

Sir Edward Grey has gone to Wooler, in Northumberland, where he will speak to-night.

Servia has lodged an energetic protest with the Powers against the annexation of Bosnia.

An extraordinary session of the Skupstina has been summoned.

Anti-Austrian demonstrations continue in Belgrade, and the windows of the Austrian Legation have been smashed.

ACTION BY MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

A proclamation has been issued in Belgrade, which appeals to the Powers for justice and protection, and demands the restoration of the "status quo," otherwise compensation will be necessary for Servia's independent existence.

A despatch from Cettigne, states that a proclamation has been issued by the Prince, declaring that the clause of the Treaty of Berlin, relative to Austrian rights in Montenegro, is no longer binding.

LATER.

A great demonstration took place at Cettinge last evening when shouts of "War against Austria" were raised.

A resolution was adopted agreeing to forget bygones and to cooperate with their Servian brethren.

The movements in Crete, Servia and Montenegro are causing anxiety as being calculated to inflame the situation.

Telegrams from Rome indicated that Italy was fully advised beforehand of Austria's intentions and that she stipulated for the independence of Montenegro and the exclusion of Austrian influence there.

SPEECHES BY PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Wooler and Mr. Asquith at Leven, last night, emphasized that Great Britain was unable to recognise any alteration of the Treaty of Berlin till the Powers had been consulted.

Sir Edward Grey said he did not consider it likely that peace would be disturbed, but the slighting of the new regime in Turkey might give a military direction to the movement which was now peaceful. Great Britain would assure Turkey that her interests and status would be adequately safeguarded in any revision of the Treaty.

Mr. Asquith, in his speech at Leven, dwelt on Great Britain's sympathy with the reforms in Turkey, where a hopeful and promising situation had been rudely disturbed.

The precipitate action of Austria and Bulgaria, he said, must lead to further questions being raised by the other interested Powers. "If the Treaty of Berlin is to be revised," the Premier concluded, "it cannot be all in one direction."

SPEECH BY AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

LATER.

The Emperor Francis Joseph replying to the address at the opening of the Delegations defended the action of Austria, emphasizing that the evacuation of Novibazar showed that she did not desire expansion of territory.

His Majesty expressed his best wishes for the consolidation of Turkey and appealed to the Delegations to grant the Government's demands for the army and navy in order that Austria might effectively co-operate in the maintenance of peace.

M. IZVOLSKY ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

M. Izvolsky, Russia Minister for Foreign Affairs, interviewed in Paris, said that the European conference must deal with the question of compensation to the States interested, and to Turkey in the first place.

He did not doubt that they would be able to reach perfect agreement.

TRADE RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Imports Increase.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Trade Returns for September show an increase of £2,632,756 in Imports and a decrease of £3,535,114 in Exports.

NEW CHINESE COINAGE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

A decree has been issued in Peking ordering that tael coinage shall gradually replace the present currency throughout China.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Austin Wyatt James, B.A., to the temporary vacancy in the India Educational Service, caused by the grant of leave to Mr. Brett, Professor of Philosophy, in the Government College, Lahore.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gandhi again ~~Arrested~~.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Mr. Gandhi and five other Indians, who were returning from Natal, have been arrested at Volksrust.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

Redemption of the Peking-Hankow Line.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

A telegram from Peking states that a loan of £5,000,000, for the redemption of bonds of the Peking-Hankow Railway, has been provisionally decided upon. It will be issued in equal amounts in London and Paris.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

A conference took place between the spinners and card-room operatives in Manchester yesterday.

Its deliberations lasted for seven hours, but no result was reached.

HEARING OF A MURDER CASE.

Sudden Death of An Interpreter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 8.

A dramatic tragedy occurred in the Court of the Eastern Magistrate yesterday, during the hearing of a murder case.

While a Tamil interpreter was translating the evidence of a witness for the prosecution, he suddenly fell back against the wall and falling on to the floor in a sitting posture, rolled over on his right side and became unconscious.

Inspector Milne, Court prosecutor, rushed into the Magistrate's Chambers and got some water which he splashed over the face of the apparently lifeless form of the interpreter.

A Doctor, the Assistant Surgeon of the General Hospital was present in Court to give evidence for the Crown in the murder case. He promptly went to the man's assistance and tried to restore him to consciousness, but failed.

The interpreter was then lifted up and conveyed into the Magistrate's Chamber, where he expired, death being pronounced to be due to syncope.

The tragedy caused an intense sensation and commotion amongst the crowds in the Court, who were listening to the proceedings in the murder trial.

The deceased came to Rangoon three years ago from the Madras Secretariat, where he acted as Tamil intertreter. He was an F. A. of the Madras University and was much liked by his brother interpreters for his genial disposition.

The body was removed from the Court by the deceased's relatives.

THE DOORGA "POOJAHS."

Many Persons Suffocated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

A correspondent, writing to the "Bengalee," on the 5th, from Nehalpur, 24 Pergunas, says that 28 persons, grown-ups and children, in a great crush on the second day of the "Poojas," at Dhankuria, died of heat and suffocation. They had gone to receive a cloth and pice, which were being distributed to the poor by the sons of the late Sham Charan Bullabh.

ORIENTAL COMPANY'S GASWORKS.

Shooting Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

At the Oriental Company's Gasworks, Narooldangah, yesterday afternoon, Hussick was mortally wounded by a bullet discharged from a rifle.

Palmer, of the Gasworks, at first reported at Belliaghatta thana that Hussick had committed suicide, but shortly after a man named Field, employed at the Gasworks, came forward and said that he had lifted up a loaded rifle, which accidentally went off, the contents of which struck Hussick, who was removed to the Campbell Hospital, where he died the same evening. The police are enquiring into the matter.

TRAIN ROBBERIES.

Arrest of Culprits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. Ezekiel, Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, has arrested 22 train thieves, who had located themselves beween Asansol and Pangar Stations, mostly near Ondal, and have carried on train robberies for some considerable time.

WITH regard to the postponement of the move of British troops from the hills to the plains, on account of epidemic malarial fever, orders will shortly be issued based on the recommendations of the Generals of Divisions concerned, and the views of the Principal Medical Officer, in India.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Seditious Leaflet Case.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT AWARDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 8.

Judgment was delivered in the Seditious leaflet case, by the Sessions Judge of Aligarh. Hoti Lal has been convicted on all three charges brought against him, and the other accused, Ram Sarup, has been convicted of two of the charges on which he had been committed.

Hoti Lal has been sentenced to five years' and Ram Sarup to three years' rigorous imprisonment, on each charge. The sentences are to run concurrently.

Tinnevelly Sedition Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8.

In the Tinnevelly sedition appeal case before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Miller. On the Court reassembling yesterday morning Mr. Cowdell continued his criticism of the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, referring particularly to the points which the counsel submitted indicated that the prosecution notes of seditious speeches had in material particulars been built up as case proceeded. He also referred to obvious mistakes in the notes which showed there had been extreme carelessness in making them which rendered them unreliable. Commenting on evidence for the defence counsel said the the evidence of defence witnesses was at least as credible as that given by ordinary Police Inspectors in a Government case. Yet important evidence by respectable men was dismissed by the Judge as unworthy of even discussion. This alone would be enough, counsel thought, to discredit the Judge's findings for some of defence witnesses were well to do disinterested men whose evidence was worthy of respect.

Loganatha Iyer's Case.

BAIL REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8.

In the Tinnevelly riots case his Lordship Justice Abdur Rahim delivered judgment yesterday morning in the application made on behalf of K. G. Loganatha Iyer for release on bail pending disposal of the appeal preferred by him against his conviction in the Tinnevelly riots case. The main ground on which the application was based was that evidence as to identify of accused was unsatisfactory.

Having considered the evidence carefully his Lordship remarked he did not wish to say anything which might prejudice the applicant in his appeal, but would merely reject the petition.

The "India" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8.

At the Egmore Police Court before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing of the case in which Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, editor of the Tamil weekly newspaper, published in Madras, called "India" was charged with publishing articles, alleged be seditious, was resumed to-day.

DISCOVERY OF A BOMB.

Informant Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

Niharan-Chandra Bag, the man who informed the Jorasank. Police at Calcutta, that he had found a firework bomb in the house of Dwarka Nath in Tagore's Lane, on Monday morning last, has been arrested on suspicion.

The machine was not a firework, but a "pucca" bomb, its contents being large quantities of sulphate of arsenic, chlorate of potash and nails.

It is alleged that Bag had a grudge against a woman of the house, and concocted the story in order to get her into trouble.

STEAM TRAWLER AT RANGOON.

Deep Sea Fishing Enterprise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 8.

The steam trawler, the "Lark," returned to Rangoon yesterday after making most successful trawling operations in deep sea about two hundred miles from Rangoon. Over a ton of fish of all varieties were brought into Rangoon and immediately they were offered for safe in the Municipal Market. They were literally snapped up by all classes of the citizens; even hammer headed sharks were promptly bought by the Chinese who are very partial to shark fins.

Mr. Maxwell Laurie, I. C. S., the Municipal President, is according the enterprise every encouragement and clubs and hotels are making big demands on the trawler for supplies. The astonishment caused amongst the Burmans at the sight of deep sea fishing which they had never seen before in their lives was very striking. Quantities of lemon soles were caught and scales as well, and before they were landed on the fish stalls big prices were offered for them.

The trawler brings in her next supply tomorrow morning and orders have already been booked, the event is not quite unique in Rangoon inasmuch as some years ago a similar enterprise was attempted by Mr. Hoare, who came to Rangoon from Ceylon in the early nineties. He also went in for deep sea fishing, but the enterprise was abandoned for want of public support. Everything so far points to a successful flotation of the present undertaking.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Trial of the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 8.

The case of Mullins and Shuldham was resumed before Mr. Spencer, District Judge, yesterday. The case is likely to last some four or five days. Some difference of treatment of the two prisoners in Court is noticeable. While Mullins is merely in the hands of the police officer and constable, Shuldham besides these guards, has his hands manacled together. He is reported to be rather and dangerous character and needs careful attention. He has excellent muscular development of arms and chest and is a boxer. He is an intelligent looking man and takes copious notes of the proceedings usually cross-examining witnesses rather fully. His questions, however, are not much to the point and usually only make witnesses restate what they have already deposed in examination-in-chief. Mullins, on other hand, has up to the present asked no questions. His attitude in Court is somewhat listless. He is certainly less virile in character of two accused. He is suffering from diabetes.

Mr. Broadway, officiating Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government, arrived here to-day and watched the case for the prosecution.

At the opening of Court Mr. Spencer made the following remarks to Shuldham:—

"Shuldham before proceeding to take further evidence in this case I wish to say a few words to you. They appear necessary when I remember your tendency yesterday in your cross-examination of prosecution witnesses. If you are guilty of this atrocious murder of the helpless woman you might now be man enough with some honour to desist from making groundless innuendoes. You might respect the honour of the woman and the memory of the dead and not cause further needless pain to the relations of the deceased. If, on the other hand, you are innocent, the reasons are as strong for you to refrain from saying anything reflecting on the dead which you are not prepared to substantiate. I may add that no questions in this connection will be permitted unless you can first show to the satisfaction of the Court that you have reasonable grounds for putting them. Shuldham replied nothing.

A Hope, Ticket Collector, Lahore, deposed to seeing Shuldham in the waiting-room there on the 9th September, Shuldham talked about his wife saying, if she was not dead she was dead to him. He said he would commit suicide." "Then," said Hope "I explained to him about women and told him to take no notice of his wife, but he would have it that he would commit suicide. Later Shuldhan wandered to the books-stall and picked up a dagger examining it. Then he boarded No. 16 down, Mullins was all the time with Shuldham and both entered the train. Witness heard Shuldham say to Mullins in a low tone that he was going to his father's house at Multan to get Rs. 100 to go to Calcutta.

Cross-examined witness stated that in the waiting-room Shuldham said of Mullins "I am going to make a man of him." meaning that he would take Mullins to Calcutta and give him a job or put him in workhouse.

Major Sangster described how he was first to see the body in the carriage at Multan Cantonment. The Railway Police officers then asked witness if he has seen suspicious characters in the train. Witness replied he could only think of a Eurasian (Shuldham) who dined with him ar Raewind. Witness described the man and told the officer that the man said that he was coming to Multan. After leaving Multan on thinking the matter over the witness remembered the other Eurasian (Mullins) and thereupon sent a telegram to Multan informing the police that the Eurasian he had already mentioned had a friend with him.

Further examined by Mr. Spencer witness could not say where Shuldham went after leaving him as Raewind, but the man walked towards the back of the train.

Questioned by Shuldham witness was unable to state what coloured suit this accused were. He had on a black tie. There was nothing in Shuldham's conversation which led witness to believe him a suspicious character, but his talk seemed strange.

Mr. Shaw, Manager, Soldier's Home, Peshawar, said, at Raewind, he asked Mullins into his compartment. Immediately after the train stated Mullins came into the witness's carriage. The two men then played cards. At Changa Manga, the first stop, Mullins got out, returning before the train started. Witness did not see Shuldham at Changa Manga. He understood Mullins went out for a drink water. Very few minutes after leaving Changa Manga, Shuldham looked into witness's compartment. He appeared to be looking in from out of a second class compartment, next witness's compartment, but he might have stood on the foot board.

Mullins and witness were still playing cards. Shuldham said "Stop that gambling there" and then withdrew his head. Very few minutes after that Mullins retire from witness compartment saying he was going to his own compartment. Witness then went to bed and slept until he arrived at Multan.

Khujoorina Framjee, Merchant, Lahore, said he travelled by No. 8 down in second class. Behind his compartment was a first class one. When the train started witness was alone in the compartment, but in it were three parcels not belonging to him, one leather bag, one bundle of clothes and one marketing bag with books in it. Witness got to bed and went to sleep. At Changa Manga he awoke and saw through the window some natives were looking into his compartment. Just after restarting a man come into witness's compartment opening the door.

The intruder was accused Shuldham whom witness met at Raewind, Shuldham immediately opened the bathroom door and closed it very quicly. He put in only one hand, not actually going into the bathroom. Shuldham said he wanted to play cards with two Europeans in the next compartment. Witness peeped into the first class compartment and saw the two men playing cards. When witness withdrew his head Shuldham had disappeared. Witness had no idea where accused went. About half an hour before reaching Montgomery, Shuldham returned and changed his clothes.

He got fresh garments from the bundle of clothes. Witness did not notice what Shuldham did with the clothes he took off. Accused then lay down in the centre of the seat. He began to murmur and speak to himself, something like, "Oh, my love, my darling." Witness said. "What's up?" Shuldham replied, "I lost my wife couple of months ago in a two days' illness." Witness expressed sympathy and lay down again. Shuldham woke up witness at Montgomery where witness got out. Then Shuldham disappeared. Witness examined the bag produced in Court and said it was like the one in his carriage at Raewind Shuldham wore a motor cap and a light slate-coloured suit and was in the same suit when he came first into his compartment. The second time he entered witness could not say what clothes he wore. After changing Shuldham wore a dirty white coloured suit. Witness identified the suit produced in Court as the one Shuldham wore before changing in the train. Witness saw Mullins at Raewind.

THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.

PROTEST AGAINST SPOLIATION.

Strong Feeling in Bombay.

THE feeling of the general public in Bombay against any spoliation of the University Gardens is steadily growing stronger. Yesterday we referred to a protest, which is being given hearty support, against the proposed scheme. We give below the list of signatories to the protest and while it will be seen to be thoroughly representative, owing to the shortness of time since its inception, which precluded full notice being given to the public or any kind of canvass, it lacks the names of many gentlemen who have promised their support to the promoters. We would point out that no Government servant of any grade has been asked to sign the protest although several expressed their willingness to do so. In view of this clear expression public opinion there seems but one course left to the Senate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact that I have been in charge of the University Garden on and off for some years impels me to add my voice to the swelling paean of protest against the proposal to build in it.

The University Hall and the University Library are among the most beautiful buildings of which this city boasts and this beauty is greatly enhanced by their present setting.

To build along the frontage and the sides of the Garden as is proposed, would deprive us of the present view from the Esplanade Road of that magnificent tower, which is admired by every visitor to Bombay.

The Garden contains trees, which are unique in India, and planted there by Mr. Herbert Birdwood and other enthusiasts, and the proposed scheme would mean the cutting down or spoliation of practically all the most valuable trees in the garden.

By the time the buildings were finished, they would be totally inadequate for the purpose they are intended, for by that time the number of examinees would have greatly increased.

Even if the proposed buildings were subsequently added to so as to occupy the whole of the present garden, they would still be unsuitable, and I maintain in a most unsuitable position for examinations where one of the first requisites is quiet.

The buildings in their entirety would be used for only three weeks in the year, and for this, are we to be deprived of a spot not only be autiful but of infinite use and enjoyment to crowds of native toilers daily?

The generous baronet whose munificent gift has raised this question, is perhaps scarcely aware how universal the public feeling is against the proposed desecration of this garden and it is in his hands to show, by the withdrawal of his conditions, that his gift is intended for the benefit of Bombay, which already owes so much to him and the great Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. WILSON.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I offer a suggestion in the matter of the proposed buildings in the University Gardens. Judging by the reply given to Sir Pherozshah Mehta's question at the recent Council Meeting, the commencement of the Museum building is nearer than you imagine and the hint therefore in your leading article to-day, that the crescent site might be made over to the Senate for the proposed Science Institute and other University buildings cannot very well be acceded to. It would too, lead to much opposition even if Government were ungracious enough to uproot the now ancient foundation stone laid by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

But there is a site "near the University" which would certainly be most suitable for all three proposed buildings, and as these buildings will presumably be one or at the most, two storeys high, the amenity at the present open site, will be in no way interfered with. I refer to the portion of the Marine Lines Maidan between the G. P. O. and the B. B. and C. I. R. Offices facing Church Gate Street. The open space from Wodehouse Road, to the Barracks of the old Marine Battalion is not one continuous grass Maidan. It is already broken by busy thoroughfares, and space I would allot for these proposed buildings would not be missed in any way from the Marine Lines Maidan. The buildings would necessarily be long and narrow, and the corners of the site could be fenced in keeping with the oval opposite—concave perhaps instead of convex,—the sacred Parsee well could then be made to appear more respectable than it is at present.

From an architectural point of view the site is ideal. Though the proposed buildings as I have said would be of a low elevation, they would at once square off a remarkable set of public structures. Judging from the competition for the Museum design we have with us a Government Architect who can do justice to this excellent site, and if the elevations could be carried out on the lines of the Bijapur Saracenic design, now being unfolded to view at the new G. P. O., and showing with its excellent restraint and proportion to what modern uses the style can be adopted, the harmony of the adjoining edifices would be in no way impaired. In fact it was an open question five years back whether this new G. P. O. should not be erected on this very site.

Yesterday I signed a petition to preserve intact the University Gardens. As from your leading article to-day, a fear is expressed that the whole two proposed buildings may be there erected, it behoves every one to hasten to do likewise. If we cannot prevent the Gardens being kept entirely intact, let us hope that we may at least confine their mutilation to the portion fronting Watson's Hotel. We all know what courtyards degenerate into, in this climate. A cloistered academic calm is impossible in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

A.

THE PROTEST.

We the undersigned, wish to enter our most emphatic protest against any buildings whatsoever being erected on the Bombay University Gardens.

H E E Procter	M Innes Ker
W O Hughes	Norman B Kinneir
Sassoon David	Nowroji D Bavric
F Yorke Smith	Framroze Hirjibhoy Patuck
C H Armstrong	Allan Moss
C E B Forbes	P Glynn Messent
W G Symes & A.	W John Dean
S H Broacha	C E R Jackson
Jamsetji Ardaser Wadia	J Tyrch
H W Williams	Minister Cameron
Byramji D Sheriman & Co.	W C Keith
Gokhandass Bhimjee	F S Henderson
W S Millard	C Glasgow
R Bathoe	L Swanson
J Greig	A Leslie
Purshoodas Jeewandas	B Simonds
H P Stringfellow	L R MacDonald
E C B Acworth	Armstrong Smith
H Courtenay Wright	J E Needham
Basil N Long	A C Rumbell
G C Flinston	H A K Hepper
R W L Dunlop	A H Froom
R Baumbach	A H Quarme
P R Wilson	

C R Hoskyns	D J Macgillvray
Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal	Thos Sharples
W. al Lattey	G Wilson
Vernon B F Bayley	D M Inglis
C F Stevens	Ruttonsee Mooljee
C L Weber	J S Milne
J Black	Stanley Reed
A Hill Trevor	Devkaran Nanji
B Nicholson	F A Sutton
T W Birkett	C H N Wilson
Nanabhai Cursetji	D N Graham
Sapoorjee Sorabjee Mahimwalla	A K Graham
J Black	G B Adamson
L Combe	G C Montgomery
H S Johnston	Jivandas P tamberdas
W L Weldon	Maganlal Callianji
H C Kirkpatrick	Harakchand L Shah
Lyndesay J Robertson	Damodar Soondersdas
H Bicknell	Matheradas Lukhmidas
J S Bruce	Liladhar Dharsy
J E Ezra	Hansraj Hari
James H Latimer	C W Warden
Nanabhai Talakchand	Fred W Peteh
A Abraham	G H Hewett
D Chamier	D Carmichael
V S Bhandarkar	F C Annesley
M P Medi	R C Reid
J S Chaudhari	N Rama Rao
H C Coyajee	D J Mistry
A G Sathaye	H Batty
M A Jinnah	C H Byrne
G O Mansukhani	R H Tucker
D N Bahadurji	Dalan Pinder
B M Dalal	Chubildas Lulloobhoy
J Stewart	Kaha ji Verdhaman
A Smith	G R Ellis
W Bullock	V I N Wimbush
W A Haig Brown	K G McKenzie
G H McCausland	C B Robinson
W Priestley	H Humphrey
J A Grant	N W H Laythorpe
P M Murzban	D S Shellim
Parshotamdas Thakurdas	S T Sheppard
H F Busch	J Welch
D H Glade	J S Emerson
H Wengle	H E Beyning
T N Masani	James George
Goculdas Madhowji & Co.	J A White
Frank Harrison	J Deakin
P E Wright	E S Bellamy
W Kidston Glen	H Hay
Nigel Kerr	G C Phillips
H J Behrens	Wm Powell
H Blascheck	J E Aspinall
A W Campbell	C D Desai
H Macintyre	C K Parekh
J H Savile	Jamnadas D Mehta
A R Barney	W F Cole
E Walker	H W Dixon
Owen Symons	J J A Penney
E T Lambert	Wm S Tinkler
J L Williams	A R Sharp
Framji K Chandarn	C D Healy
Hormasji P Dubash	W Newman
Chas Huard	W F Zurbuc
	C H Freeman Underwood

And many other influential signatures received too late for publication.

THE NEW MUSEUM.

THE plans for the new building on the Crescent are now complete, and operations are expected to be commenced within a month. It will be remembered that Government having set aside the schemes submitted in the original competition, decided to get out a scheme by its own Consulting Architect. That was done, and it is the Consulting Architect's scheme that has now been approved. The new design is as different from the old as it is possible to conceive. Instead of solid blocks of brick or stone-work of no particular character the new design is a graceful Saracenic palace with a central dome and flanking towers. The idea is that of the college quad with three sides, and at a glance is not unlike Christ Church, Oxford, the Tom Quad of which has a somewhat oriental appearance from its arcaded walls and ornamental pond. The main block, beneath the dome, will be occupied by the Art and Archæological collections. This is the portion upon which building will be began. Throughout the Museum there will be a ground and an upper floor.

The rear portion is slightly raised and has a basement with cloak rooms, etc. The ground floor rooms are of lofty dimensions, and have galleries running all round. The upper floors are occupied by galleries for pictures and sculpture.

CALCUTTA CURRENCY OFFICE.

Theft of Currency Notes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

On September 30th, 1907, a consignment of unsigned Currency notes was received from England, by the steamer "Java," in the Currency Office, Calcutta. Amongst them was a serial No. U. A, 49.

On the 4th May, 1908, the Head Commissioner, Mr. O. T. Barrow, reported to the Police that 500 unsigned Currency notes for Rs. 10 each, Nos. M. M. U. 19, 00001 to 00,500, both inclusive, had they been stolen. The theft occurred from the fresh unused note ward, from tin lined wooden boxes. The Head Commissioner's signature was fraudulently affixed to these notes, which were then put into circulation.

Few of these notes, during a subsequent stage of sorting and registration, on the 2nd May, 1908, were discovered to be belonging to an unusual series. This led to an investigation and to the discovery of the theft.

A man, named Shda Rowt, working as a cooly in the Currency Office and a resident of Balasore, is now under arrest, and 122 of the notes have been found near a tree in Balasore village. A man, named Bindamonie, who made a "fac-simile" of Mr. Barrow's signature, is also under arrest. The enquiry is proceeding.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

According to a report in the "Statesman," it would appear that the geological students of the Presidency College, Calcutta, were forced to leave Chaibassa, by Mr. Carey, Deputy Commissioner, because they refused to give their thumb impressions and make a statement in regard to their future whereabouts.

They were escorted to Kharagpur Station by a party of Police, being subsequently accompanied to Calcutta, on Sunday morning, by a detective in plain clothes.

On Monday the students saw Mr. James, the Principal of the College, who expressed surprise at the steps taken by Mr. Carey, and said he would take the matter up.

DURING the week ending 6th October, 183 chests of opium were removed from the warehouse in Bombay and 2,863 were imported from Indore. Four chests were shipped to Cutch-Mandvi and farmers purchased as follows:—Broach 4, Sankheda Mewas 1, Pahanpur 9, Poona 5, Nasik 2, Godhra 3, Dharamsur 1, Ahmedabad 20 and Sholapur 7.

DISCIPLINE AND SCHOOL BOYS.

Orders Issued to Masters.

ATTENDANCE AT POLITICAL MEETINGS FORBIDDEN.

GOVERNMENT has issued a resolution regarding measures for the protection of the pupils of colleges and schools from the evils resulting from their incursions into political affairs. Orders have been issued that special instructions should be sent to masters in Local Board Primary Schools and copies of the resolution are to be sent to all Municipalities.

The instructions to the masters are as follows:—

1. The Sarkar has heard that some of you disobey the rule which forbids you to go to political meetings or speak in public on politics. You must obey the rule.

2. You are not to take newspapers into school or to allow any one else to take them in.

3. Some of your boys are often rude to people in the streets. It is your business to teach them to be well-behaved and to punish them if they do not obey you.

4. You are to try to persuade parents to make their boys obedient and polite, and to make them regular in attendance at school.

5. When political meetings are held you are not to allow your boys to go to them, and you are to try to persuade parents to help you in keeping them away from them.

6. You are to make your boys be as clean and tidy as possible.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution itself runs as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes with extreme regret that the advance of education in this Presidency, towards which Government contribute largely from the resources of the Province, has been accompanied by relaxation of discipline and a lowering of the standard of manners in schools and colleges. This has lately culminated in flagrant offences against school rules, while complaints of the rudeness and discourtesy of boys in public are becoming too frequent.

His Excellency in Council feels certain that no parents can wish that there should be a breaking up of family life, that authority should be disregarded, and that the way to anarchy should thus be prepared. These are the necessary results of any weakening of that discipline which the wisdom of the East has always recognised to be the indispensable preliminary to a right use of the independence of manhood. It is in well-governed families, schools and colleges, and there only, that youths can be trained to the duties and responsibilities of citizen-ship. There only can they learn the habits of obedience, mutual respect, tolerance, self-control, self-sacrifice and devotion to a common good which are vital to the existence of organised society. Where these lessons have not been learnt, there can exist only a mob of individuals knowing no law but inclination, no good but personal gratification, and self-aggrandisement, and unable to rise to a conception of national progress. This is one of the most certain lessons of history, and its truth has never been questioned in India, where it has been powerfully re-inforced by religious sanction.

The traditional feeling of boys towards their "guru" in this country has always been one of respectful awe, and the attitude of children towards their parents and elders has always been one of implicit obedience carried on even into mature age. It must be the fault both of parent and of "guru" if the reverence accorded to them even a quarter of a century ago is now being lost.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is convinced that the growing

LAXITY OF DISCIPLINE

and disregard of authority are in some measure due to the tendency on the part of boys and students to associate themselves with political demonstrations. Whatever may be the merits of any political propaganda, there can be no question that the participation in it of youths in the state of pupilage is gravely injurious to the progress of education. Not only are immature minds impressed with ideas before powers of judgment have been acquired, but the mental excitement thus induced is necessarily prejudicial to an orderly process of learning. In the words of Dr. Edward Caird addressed to the students of Balliol College, Oxford: "To undertake such work would be to anticipate life in such a way as to hinder your preparation for it." These words express a universal truth, and the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that, in the interests of educational progress, which are now plainly suffering, the incursions of boys and students into political affairs must be checked.

When boys live in hostels, the responsibility of the parent is for the time suspended, and that of the master is complete. In day-schools, the master is responsible during school hours, and at other times the parent. There must, therefore, be co-operation between master and parent. Nowhere in the past was there prevailed a more attractive type of manliness and a higher standard of courtesy than in Indian households. Both masters and parents are well aware of this. They know the sentiments with which boys were inspired, and the outward forms of respect that were exacted from them, when they were boys. The Governor in Council expects that they will do their utmost to inculcate the same high tone of feeling and standard of behaviour in their own children and pupils. This is manifestly demanded alike in the interests of the parents, of the boys and of the country as a whole.

The Governor in Council is, therefore, determined that breaches of discipline in schools, and lawlessness, rudeness, and discourtesy in or out of school shall not be tolerated in schools maintained or aided by Government, and any measures which managers or masters may take to enforce authority and to check the growing

LAXATY OF MANNERS

will receive the fullest support.

Masters are too prone to believe that their success is to be measured by the number of boys in their schools. This is an entire mistake. Rude, undisciplined and disobedient boys should be ruthlessly weeded out. Boys taking part in seditious or disorderly proceedings should be expelled. In their own schools and in those which they aid, Government attach much more importance to quality than to numbers.

Inspecting officers will be directed to pay surprise visits to schools, and to warn masters, if necessary, that they are not living up to the standards required by Government. And it is expected that the managers of aided schools will recognize that they ought to maintain the same standard of discipline that Government will exact in their own schools, and that the acceptance of aid from Government implies a general willingness to fulfil as far as possible the requirements of Government. There is no obligation to contribute to the support of institutions which are not rendering effective service to the people.

The Governor in Council believes that good would result from more frequent consultation between managers of schools and Government officers both of the Educational and the Revenue Departments. Parents also should be called into council as much possible, and the objects of Government should be

explained to them. The Government will endeavour to provide, in their own Institutions, as high a standard of education as financial conditions permit, and will continue their aid to other schools and colleges.

It must, however, be clearly understood that loyalty to Government is incompatible with retention of students in the former and with grants to the latter.

In all Government and aided Secondary schools, his Excellency requires a strict observance of the following conditions :—

(1) Strict regularity and implicit obedience must be exacted in class.

(2) Any reported or observed objectionable conduct out of school must be sternly punished.

(3) Parents must be given to understand that they cannot dictate to managers, but that the managers have a right to say on what conditions they will admit or retain boys in their schools. A great deal of the prevailing laxity in schools comes from the fatal oriental habit of yielding to importunity.

(4) The present habit of appearing both in class and in public in dirty and untidy dress must be suppressed. Decent native clothes are very cheap and are easily kept clean.

(5) Politeness and courtesy must be inculcated, and any approach to rudeness or ungentlemanly speech or conduct should be punished.

(6) Such papers only as Government from time to time sanction shall be admitted to reading rooms of schools and hostels or subscribed to by students.

(7) No school-boy shall attend or take in the organization, or conduct of any public meeting of any kind.

The above rules will apply to all schools and colleges, Government or aided, except that college students may attend public meetings with the previous permission of the Principal, to whose discretion it shall also be left what papers are admitted into the college.

It is expected that the managers of aided primary schools in large centres will give effect to these rules so far as they are applicable in their case. Separate instructions will be issued to moffussil schoolmasters.

TRIAL CRUISE OF AN ANCHOR LINER.

Some years ago the Anchor Line resumed the carrying of passengers between England and India. Accommodation of a very high class was offered to the public, and the results to the Company have been so satisfactory that several new vessels have been added recently to the Indian fleet. Of these the "Elysia," built by Messrs. David & William Henderson & Co. (Limited), Partick, is the latest, and this vessel carried out her Trial Cruise on the Firth of Clyde on September 14. On the invitation of the builders and owners, about fifty ladies and gentlemen were on board. The builders were represented by Mr. Fred. N. Henderson, Mr. Lawrence D. Henderson, and Mr. A. J. Henderson; and the owners by Mr. Francis Henderson, managing director: Mr. A. C. F. Henderson, and Mr. Robert Clark; whilst among the guests were Sir John Ure Primrose and Lady Ure Primrose, Mr. J. D. Hedderwick and Mrs. Hedderwick, and Mr. Robert Blyth. After leaving Gourock the vessel proceeded at once to the measured mile at Skelmorlie, where, in a series of tests, she attained the satisfactory speed of fully fourteen knots.

The "Elysia," which is built to the highest class of the British Corporation, has a gross measurement of 6,400 tons, and a dead-weight carrying capacity of 8,860 tons. On the bridge and promenade decks there is very fine accommodation for ninety first-class passengers in large and airy two and fourth berth staterooms, furnished with everything conducive to the comfort of passengers, including electric fans. Other accommodation comprises the saloon, in light oak, with white plaster ceiling at the fore-end of the bridge deck; music-room and library, in mahogany, with white enamel panels, on promenade deck immediately below; and smoking-room, in polished mahogany, on the after part of the promenade deck. On this deck also is a comfortable nursery, and special accommodation for ayahs. Included in the equipment is a powerful searchlight for navigating the Suez Canal by night.

Mr. Fred. N. Henderson, who presided at luncheon, proposed "Success to the 'Elysia.'" The vessel, he said, was another advance in the style of vessel owned by the Anchor Line. Passengers, he was certain, would find her a most comfortable vessel, and would have nothing to fear from vibration. (Hear, hear.) When the Anchor Line reentered the Indian passenger service, Messrs D. & W. Henderson built the "Olympia" for them, with accommodation for fifty passengers. She proved a great success. Other vessels had followed, and now there was the "Elysia," with almost double the passenger accommodation. Shipowners were continually placing a serious problem before the shipbuilder. They were constantly demanding vessels with more luxurious accommodation at lower prices. So far this problem had been very satisfactorily solved by the shipbuilder. The shipowner, in this matter, owed a great debt of duty to the shipbuilder, but unfortunately he was showing very little gratitude now to the shipbuilder, who was in stress for want of work. (Laughter.) Shipbuilding, he was sorry, was not brisk, and he thought that soon he would require to let his voice be heard in George Square as one of the unemployed. (Laughter.) He hoped, however, that better times would come before he was driven to that extremity.

Mr. Francis Henderson, responding on behalf of the owners, remarked that personally he was highly gratified and perfectly satisfied with everything he had seen of the vessel. He concluded his remarks by proposing "Success to the Builders" and warmly complimented the firm on the excellence of the work turned out from their yard.

Mr. Lawrence Henderson acknowledged the toast.

First voyage to Bombay on Sept. 24th and she is expected to make the passage in twenty-two days. She will be commanded by Captain Haig, formerly of the "Circassia."

THE Committee, under Mr. Meston, which has been considering the question of the pay and prospects of the Secretariat clerks of the Government of India, has now concluded taking evidence and is now engaged in writing its report.

ORDERS by the Railway Board have been published, bringing into effect certain changes in connection with the abolition of footboards and other arrangements sanctioned on the recommendation of the Indian Railway Conference, for protecting railway passengers from thefts and assaults on running trains. Further particulars will be found in our telegram columns.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning gray or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

The Rebuilding of the City.

RELIEF MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 8.

The Central Relief Committee at a meeting on the river Bank arranged for the Forest Department to open seven depots for the sale of firewood, all wood found lying about to be collected at depots and restored to owners, if possible. Officials, now on relief work, will remain unless efficient substitutes are available. Mr. Davis, retired Executive Engineer, is re-employed for six months to survey land suitable for houses or huts.

The Government have sanctioned the appointment of a Sanitary Expert competent to advise on the question of rebuilding of the City upon approved plan. Mr. Casson Walker will on return from leave, to-morrow, make the selection of the Expert. More police are to be appointed at once.

As finding free food to all is leading to habits of idleness it is notified that kitchens will be closed after a week to all except gosha women and children and people of gentle birth. Messrs. Jagdale and Joshi voluntarily treat all the injured cattle free. A Medical Director is supplying medicines and conservancy department is placed under the sole charge of Colonel Shore, A Medical Director and six Sanitary Inspectors are to be appointed at once to assist health officers and two supervisors with gangs of 100 coolies for sanitation in affected areas.

His Excellency the Minister with Nawab Fateh-ul-Mulk, Minister of Justice, the Chief Justice, a High Court Judge and the Judicial Secretary visited the High Court buildings which they found in a very dangerous condition, and it was decided to be necessary to remove the Court at once to another building.

The Chudderghat bridge is now available for horse and foot passengers and a motor car has crossed the old bridge.

The Chief City Magistrates are invested with power to hold Court in the affected quarters only.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

A Press Communique states that latest advices from Hyderabad indicate that the position has greatly improved and that relief is well in hand.

The losses have been much exaggerated.

The devotion and self-sacrifice displayed by the Hyderabad State establishments is beyond all praise.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	35,542
H.H. the Maharaj of Bhavnagar...	2,000
Mr. Cassumally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy	1,001
Mr. N. M. Wadia Esqr. C. I. E. ...	1,000
Messrs. Tricumji Jeewandas ...	751
Messrs. Ramji Lakhmidas and Co.	501
Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co ...	500
Messrs. Kanjee Dwarkadas ...	500
Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram ...	380
Mr. P. J. Padshah...	250
Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee P. Vakil C. I. E.	500
Mr. Bapuji S. Framji	200
Mr. H. Pack	100
Mr. Jaffer Hajibhoy Lalji... ...	100
Mr. William Mumford	100
Messrs. Thackersey Chaturbhuj & Co...	100
A Parsi Sympathiser	100
Dr. Popat Prabhuram	100
Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla... ...	100
Mr. Mathradas Gooculdas Thucker.	50
Mr. Jethalal Premanand (Anand gin a/c)	50
Piroo Mahomed Oil Mills Co., Ltd. Charity Fund	50
Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna	50
Sympathiser	50
Mr. Hirjibhoy Nowroji Parukh ...	31
Col. W. Oliver Mosse (114th Mahrattas)	30
Messrs. K. P. Kothare and Co ...	30
Mr. Munick Dhunjee Engineer ...	25
Mr. Vernon B. F. Bayley	25
Mr. Dady Nusserwanji Dady ...	25
Sympathy	15
Mr. B. Sitaram Naidoo	11
Mr. K. M. Cooper	10
Mr. Dayagar Gokulgar, Secy Borsad Municipality	2
Mr. Manilal Bulakidas (Borsad) ...	2
Mr. James H. Latimer	100
Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co (thro. Mr. Khusro P. Talukdar) ...	100
Bombay Gas Co., Ld. (thro. Mr. Khusro P. Talukdar)	50
Mr. P. B. A...	100
Mr. N. Guzdar	100
Mr. N. M. Marshall	25
Mr. Ranchodbhai B. Patel ...	10
Total ...	44,686

Correction.—The contribution of Rs. 300 which appeared in yesterday's issue in the name of Mr. Fardoonji Jamasdji ought to be in memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy 4th Bart.

A further remittance of Rs. 10,000 has been made to-day to Hyderabad making altogether Rs. 27,000 to date.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

DELHI KASHMIR GATE.

Memorial Tablet to be Replaced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The Government of India have sanctioned replacement of the existing memorial tablet at Kashmir Gate, Delhi, by one more accurate and suitable containing the names of all the storming party who demolished the Kashmir Gate in 1857, also the inscription that this memorial was erected in 1908 by order of General Viscount Kitchener, Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers, and Commander-in-Chief in India, and replaces the original tablet erected in 1876 by order of General Lord Napier of Magdala, Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers and Commander-in-Chief in India.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

Plague continues on the upwards grade. Last week there were in all India 2,065 deaths Bombay Presidency reporting 1,146 the Central Provinces and Berar 302, Mysore State 161, the Punjab 152, and the Madras Presidency 86.

LAND REVENUE IN BOMBAY.

Government Review.

The following resolution, reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part II, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1906-07, is published for general information :—

Resolution.—The season 1906-07 was, on the whole, favourable to agricultural operations. In Gujarat, the initial stages of the monsoon gave promise of bumper crops : and although the later rain did not fulfil expectations, the outturn was well up to the average. The Konkan also experienced a normal season. In the Deccan and Karnatak, a good beginning was followed by a deficiency of later showers, which was not without ill-effects upon the rabi crops. These were however, largely counterbalanced by a considerable extension of kharif cultivation ; while the high prices obtained for cotton in several districts tended in the same direction. There was an exceptionally favourable inundation in Sind, and although floods and locusts caused some damage, the year can fairly be described as good.

With the recurrence of an average season, it is desirable to note the extent to which agriculturists show signs of a return to pre-famine conditions. To begin at the bottom of the scale, the state of the labouring classes has materially improved. Perhaps the most striking economic feature of the day is the change in the position of labour, Plague and famine have reduced numbers, and stimulated emigration to centres of demand. Wages have risen and are still rising over the greater part of the Presidency. The Northern Konkan is the only marked exception, and there too the close proximity of Bombay can hardly fail shortly to produce its effect. At present, it is true, the increase of wages is partially counterbalanced by a rise in prices. The significance of this fact is discussed below: but, whether it be permanent or temporary, it can produce little ultimate effect on the remuneration of labour. The labourer's position is daily increasing in strength. The industrial movement is as yet only in its infancy. With its development, it will make ever-growing demands on the supply of labour: and the latter will be able to claim its full share of the resulting increase of prosperity.

The extent to which this tendency will affect agriculture, is a problem of the future. Signs of its influence are already apparent. Sind is becoming increasingly dependent on immigrants from Gutch and Marwar, driven from their native places by local scarcity. In the past season, a return of prosperity kept many of these persons at home, and this fact, coupled with the ravages of malarial fever among the Sindhis, produced a very serious shortage. Indeed, through a great part of the province, labourers are reported able to make with their employers what terms they will. A similar scarcity is already being felt in Gujarat. Yet mills are still rising in numbers in Ahmedabad; and mining enterprises in the Panch Mahals are only now beginning to develop. All these will make further demands on the supply. How the deficiency will be met, it is hard to foresee. It is suggested that the Patidars of Kaira will find it necessary to return to the ways of their ancestors and labour personally in their fields : but it is significantly reported that they are beginning to employ their surplus capital in industrial enterprises, and this points to a probable reduction in the size of holdings. In the Broach District, a great part of the money-lending business is already in the hands of cultivators. The introduction, on a considerable scale, of labour saving machinery seems to present one solution of the difficulty; and it is interesting to note that experiments of this kind are being made in various parts of the Presidency. It seems probable, however, that material progress in this direction will become possible only with the multiplication and development of Co-operative Societies.

In the condition of the rent-paying classes little change is reported. No great improvement could be expected. Tenants have gone through the stress of the lean years, and, in many cases, have received no relief in the shape of remissions of rent. This is particularly true of inamdars' tenants. In one district of the Southern Division, an inamdar is reported still to retain on his books arrears dating back to 1862; and the Poona and Satara District show an equally unsatisfactory state of affairs. There are fortunately, some signs of improvement in this respect. Commissions are being granted to inamdars on condition of allowing to their tenants the same remissions and suspensions as are conceded in Government villages. Moreover, the tenants are drawn largely from the same class which supplies the labour market: and the improvement in the remuneration of labour is bound to re-act on the conditions of tenancy. Prosperous in the one sphere they will be able to command better treatment in the other. If, as is possible, the shortage of labour leads to a contraction of large and a multiplication of small holdings, tenants will be unobtainable without the grant of liberal terms.

It is difficult to guage the exact condition of the land-holding class. In the Deccan they are reported to have shown most unexpected powers of recuperation.

In Gujarat, some measure of recovery is suggested by signs of a revival of credit. Many of the Patidars of Ahmedabad are able to borrow money at the original rates of from six to twelve per cent. a year. Moreover, the better classes throughout the northern Division have shown signs of the old disinclination to accept tagavi. There is everywhere a diminution of the amount distributed, except only among the wilder tribes of Thana and the Panch Mahals.

There can be no doubt however that, except in the coast districts and certain favoured portions of the Karnatak, the cultivator requires special consideration and lenient treatment. The scarcity of agricultural labour must cause him difficulty, and a still greater difficulty arises from the shortage of cattle, immense numbers of which succumbed in the famines. The succession of lean years has been of unprecedented duration and at least, equally long succession of normal seasons is required to set him completely on his legs again.

Some apprehension has been felt as to the possible effect upon agricultural credit of the non-alienable tenure and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The latter has only recently been introduced into many parts of the Presidency, and Collectors are consequently unable to report its precise effects. It is, however, satisfactory to note that though some check has been set upon transfers of land, there are no indications of any evil effect upon agricultural operations. Grants of land on the restricted tenure have proceeded apace both among Mahomedans in Sind and among the less thrifty peoples of the Presidency proper. The tenure is reported from several directions to be gaining in popularity, while in Khandesh land so given out commands a substantial occupancy price. It is unlikely that either Act or tenure will seriously injure credit. The more capable cultivators will continue to hold land on the old terms. They can already borrow money at reasonable rates, and the savkar as a rule has no desire for actual possession of their fields. In the case of the backward classes, some limitation of the power of borrowing is bound to arise. Provided that their agricultural operations are not hampered, this result is eminently satisfactory. Formerly, it is true, they could borrow money with more freedom ; but the poverty of their security led to the exaction of exorbitant rates of interest. Under present conditions, while the grant of tagavi may be expected to provide for the most pressing agricultural needs, the reckless incurring of debt for other purposes has received a check. In time, it is hoped, Co-operative Credit Societies will be in a position to advance funds for all other reasonable expenditure.

Another sign of recovery is to be found in the greater ease with which the dues of Government have been collected. Tagavi collections are still difficult, but this is not surprising, considering the wide and somewhat indiscriminate grants that were made during the years of scarcity. Where arrears are heavy, careful inquiries are now being conducted into the circumstances of each loan, with a view to its remission, if really irrecoverable, and to the supplementing of the original advances, where such a course will prove profitable. The realisation of inamdars' dues has not been entirely satisfactory. Owing to the reluctance of the superior holders to write off old arrears, a very heavy burden of collection work has been thrown on the shoulders of taluka officials. The difficulties have been increased by the strained relations between inamdars and their tenants, which will still exist in a great part of the Central and Southern Divisions. But as noted above, there is some prospect of improvement in this respect.

Liberal grants of tagavi has been necessary during the year, owing partly to the damage done by floods in Sind, and partly to the ravages of rinderpest in the Presidency proper. Cattle were attacked by this disease in all three divisions, with grave result to a stock already thinned by a series of bad years. Veterinary officers laboured hard to stamp out the epidemic, and inoculation in many cases produced excellent effects. The people in general were far more ready to submit their cattle to this measure than to undergo a similar operation in their own persons for the prevention of plague. Plague was present in more or less severe form throughout the Presidency proper, and was particularly virulent in the Kaira, Poona and Satara Districts. Sind appears to have been free from its tonslaughts, but heavy floods caused throughout the province a serious outbreak of malarial fever, from which agriculture suffered considerably. There was more than average mortality from the same disease in Kanara and Dharwar.

An outstanding feature of the year has been the high price of food stuffs. This has been noticeable everywhere except in Sind. Several officers suggest local causes for the rise in prices, but in view of its universal character, it seems probable that some more general economic reason is to be sought. The matter has been, for some time, engaging the attention of Government, and is a subject of peculiar difficulty. Such minor factors as the enormous increase in the cost of 'ghi,' which has rendered it in many parts of the Presidency a luxury, where it was formerly regarded as a necessary, of the lower classes are susceptible of ready explanation. The heavy mortality among milch cattle, due first to famine and then to rinderpest, fully accounts for the phenomenon. The causes of the general rise are, however, more involved, and it is as yet too early to make any definite pronouncement on the subject.

In the matter of education, the year presents no striking features. Slow progress is being made, but cultivators, as a rule, still show little anxiety to educated their children. While very young, infants are often allowed to attend school, largely with a view to keeping them out of mischief ; but as soon as they reach an age at which they can be useful in the fields, their instruction is brought to an abrupt close. The present value of labour is calculated to increase this tendency. In certain districts, attempts have been made to fix school hours as to make attendance not incompatible with assistance in field operations. Varying measures of success have resulted, and it seems not improbable that the ultimate solution of the difficulty lies in this direction. In Sind, education makes comparatively slow progress among Mahomedans. Many of the Mullas' schools continue to flourish, and a view of the desirability of combining religious with secular instruction, and the favour which this course finds in Mahomedan eyes, it is possible that these institutions will, under adequate supervision, play a great part in the intellectual development of the province. Special effort continue to be made for the education of backward classes, and the training of teachers from among the communities concerned is a measure which promises well for future success.

A review of the year would not be complete without a reference to the advance made by industrial enterprise Mills are rapidly multiplying in Ahmedabad. Sind has seen an increase in the number of factories which deal with cotton, rice and wheat. Cotton gins and presses are being erected in the Central and Northern Divisions. Other concerns worthy of special mention are a match factory started in Sholapur, and several ambitious enterprises in Kanara. Belgaum is making special efforts on behalf of the hand-loom industry, with excellent effects on the trade, which has also undergone a revival in Bijapur and parts of the Deccan. Mineral investigations have also been active. Manganese in the Panch Mahals and gold in Dharwar now employ a considerable body of labour, and inquiries are being vigorously prosecuted by prospectors in all districts but one of the Southern Division. Any marked degree of success cannot fail further to complicate the labour problem, which has been discussed in an earlier paragraph.

To sum up, the year has been on the whole a good one for agriculturists, majority of whom, though still far from the degree of prosperity which they enjoyed previously to the famine, have paid the dues of Government without difficulty and have lived in comparative comfort. Labour has taken a further step along the path of independence. Education continues to make way but slowly among the cultivating classes, and there is unfortunately no ground for hope that the rate of progress will materially quicken in the near future. At the same time, there is no reason for despair in the matter, as it is at least possible that the continued development of economic migration will induce in the lower classes an appreciation of the value of the school master. Prices have ruled high to the undoubted advantage of those agriculturists who had surplus produce to dispose of, and the number must have been considerable. Industrial enterprise is rapidly expanding and begins to attract the attention of the cultivating classes. On the whole, the year was one of recovery, requiring nothing more than a succession of similar years to induce prosperity. Unfortunately, the year 1907-08 has brought a set back, which, however, the prospects of the present monsoon afford ground for hoping, will be no more than temporary.

THE RECENT FIRES.

Official Reports.

The following official reports of the fires which occurred in Bombay on Wednesday morning, have been submitted to Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, by Superintendent Saunderson and Superintendent Stanford respectively :

THE CHUKLA FIRE.

Mr Saunderson writes :—About 5-30 a. m. on Wednesday a fire broke out in the shop of one, Haji Tyeb Haji Mahomed, a dealer in piece-goods and hosiery at Chukla Street. The Fire Brigade arrived quickly on the scene and extinguished the fire by 6-30 a.m. The property in the shop was mortgaged to Haji Jan Mahomed for Rs. 40,000 and he had insured it in the Patriotic Insurance Company for Rs. 35,000. The whole of the property in the shop was destroyed and the shop which is valued at Rs. 5,000 was completely burnt down. The adjoining shop of Tal Mahomed Haji Ebrahim was also damaged to the extent of Rs. 500. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE MODY KHANA FIRE.

Regarding the fire at Mody Khana, Superintendent Stanford writes :—

At about 10-45 a.m., on the 7th instant, a fire broke out in a godown used for the storage of cases of tea in a one-storeyed building, belonging to Jeewanji Nasoroji Tavaria, situated at Mody Street, Fort. The Fire Brigade was quickly on the scene of the fire and there being a good supply of water, got the fire under control within half an hour. The damage to the building, which is insured, is estimated at Rs. 12,600, and the damage to the tea, which is also insured is estimated at Rs. 11,000. The godown was closed at the time the fire broke out and had been so closed since 8-30 that morning, when some cases of tea had been removed from there by the tea merchant. The true cause of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is presumed that at the time of the removal of the chests of tea in the morning a partly-smoked "bidee" must have been carelessly thrown amongst the refuse in the godown.

AN ECCENTRIC PRODUCTION.

[BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.]

IT is the work of a pale young girl, who knew nothing of life. The subject and the characters are both bodily hers. They bespeak a highly original imagination. But of moral edification, or of inoffensive family recreation, you have none of these in it. English parents will not let their daughters read it. Have not they tabooed De Quincey? Not for his drunken fits, but for that something obscure, bizarre and fleeting in his unsettled mind. So with Emily Bronte, known under her pseudonym Ellis Bell. Her "Wuthering Heights," though perhaps largely read is rarely mentioned. English reserve is more reserved over it. For in it, the author lays out with the most bold but artless freedom, rising at times to the tragically sublime, a fond passion quivering with instinctive desires and sensuality. The subject is simple. There is no intrigue, nor romantic artifice. The personages are few. They are farmers. The same scenes with the same setting are often repeated. Call it clumsiness or inexperience that itself has saved this living work from the dust of time. It is the only one of its kind and partakes of the village chronicle, and the lurid lyrie tragedy Swinburne places it above

GEORGE ELIOT'S MASTERPIECE.

An artist himself he knows best. Eliot's writings abound in riches. She can tell an Æsop's fable in a sentence. She showers on you maxims, moral truths and philosophic reflections on life, religion and politics. Wuthering Heights is barren of these like the author's lonely life lived out among desolate moorlands. But the scenes you witness in it are terrible, all lit by a reflection like to that of burning coal. Erotic passions and criminal instincts menace you. All is told briefly and soberly. Her spirited strength shows a soul familiar with dread emotions. She laughs at fear. If Jane Eyre can surprise the secret perversities of the soul, her sister Emily goes further. She guesses the secret of criminal passions, and watches with a greedy eye the play of guilty desires. We see in her a soul imbued with

THE SPIRIT OF SURROUNDING NATURE.

She was but a little child when she came with her parents to live in the rectory of Haworth. On the top of an overcast hill, environed by heaths, rises the rectory of the reverend vicar, her father. A bleak wind blows sad and sounding. It is the same which blows permanently on Wuthering Heights, the stormy hills where the personages of the romance live. It is the same which blows in their souls, rousing terrible passions like tempests in their hearts. That dreary village never seems to enjoy a clear sun. This is why the scenes in the romances of Emily and her sisters are laid in such sickly light. She must have deeply loved this lugubrious landscape. For it has assuredly lent colour to what was energetic, silent and impassioned in her. The four little lonely ones, bereft of their mother, hustled out of the way by Tabby, the Yorkshire lass servant of all work, saw the father but at long intervals. A confirmed dyspeptic, he had himself served in his own room. An Irishman and fed on potatoes when young, he had forbidden them meat. And they ate potatoes only. They were quiet and good. Emily was the prettiest of the lot. Sometimes the worthy father deigned to come into the parlour to take tea with them, and asked one of his daughters to read him current politics from the paper, a picture for Teniers. Amusement or playthings they had none and never knew any. Had there ever been children less childish! By way of intellectual exercise the father asked Emily when five, what she would do if her brother Branwell were boisterous. Reason with him first and if he would not listen whip him. At six she wrote fantastic tales. The days rolled on mute, monotonous and mournful, till it came to Charlotte and Emily being

PUT TO SCHOOL.

This was an eminent establishment for the bringing up in proper style of the daughters of clergymen of the Established Church. It must have escaped Dicken's notice, or Cowan-Bridge School, not far from Dotheboys Hall would certainly have figured in one of his romances. Starved on treacle and porridge fare, they suffered from hunger and cold and black piereing blasts. They did not complain. Who could they complain to? An epidemic of typhoid broke out. Many of the pupils died. The rest were hurried away by their parents. The two sisters alone remained. And all they learnt was to suffer in silence to look on life as a gloomy boarding-school with something called death its only recreation. A day came when the directors of Cowan-Bridge seeing them waste away decided to send them home. Despite the worry of a derangement, Mr. Bronte had to bring them away. Those were happy years. There was house-keeping lessons and promenades with her beloved brother Branwell. Everyone considered Emily a superior person every way. She was more intelligent and handsome with her tall slender figure, black hair, dark green eyes, a pale complexion and a large mouth with red protruding lips often lit up by a strange smile. She tended the sick, she helped the poor, took village children in her arms and dressed their dolls. But as she grew her silence struck everybody. There was juvenile frolic reflected in her eyes too deep to be expressed in words. She never spoke to the village people and made her escape if a stranger approached the house. This was disquieting. A new school, more hospitable and gay, was had recourse to. But scarcely was she there than she began pining away. Resigned, taciturn and studious, she would have died had Charlotte not taken her back to Haworth. A year more and she went to Halifax as governess. Three months away and she was

BACK HOME.

Outside her paternal roof no occupation suited her. Tabby was now old, had broken her leg and wanted looking after. Then there were the dogs, the cats and the poultry whose education had to be supervised. During the holidays when they were all together, nobody was more pleased than Emily. There was a handsome young curate who visited the family at the time, and had made a deep impression on her. His presence used to bring unusual lustre to her eyes. This happiness was of short duration. At the instance of Charlotte she went to Brussels to complete her education, specially in French. Despite her sister's company, it was for her a frightful exile She was gloomy silent and unapproachable. English Society at Brussels broke off with the sisters. Wherever Emily went she sat unmoved with downcast eyes. French, music, or drawing, she amazed her teachers by her progress. Unknown to others she wrote verses and read Hoffman whose dark fictions accorded well with her tragic dreams. The winter of 1843 saw her installed once again at Haworth never to leave it more. She worked very hard, but the 'go' of other day's was not there. Coming shadows heavy and lengthening already weighed on her. Her beloved brother

BRANWELL.

After being turned out of twenty situations for being drunk and remiss, had at last got a place of tutor in a family where his youngest sister Anne was governess. He seduced the mother of his pupil, and the thing was discovered. He took flight to Haworth, mad with love, desperate and raging against destiny for his separation from one he was infatuated with. His relief since his return lay in drunkenness—brandy and opium mixed—without respite. All turned away from him with horror save Emily. The more miserable he was, the more dear was he to her. For years she would sit up to midnight, and at times till the small hours, awaiting her belated brother's return from the tavern. She watched while all the house slept, diverting her mind by reading, writing or more often by dreaming before the extinct cinders. She lay in wait to catch his steps coming home, to go and meet him to lead him to his room, patiently enduring his imprecations and insults. The besottedness of Branwell has served a model for that of Earnshaw, one of the most singular personages of her romance. Hopelessly lost in mad love Branwell's confidences are to be traced in those fierce explosions of Heathcliff, "Savage, Swart and Sinister," an Afreet in human form but almost beautiful to the eye. Conceived during those lone hours of the night when she awaited her brother's return when the monotonous wind moaned and tried with its unseen hands the doors and windows rendering still more lugubrious the silence of the sleeping house, she hears the echo of Heathcliff in the tipsy cries and sighs and remorse of Branwell. The elder Catherine is her own self. The souls of the two are one and she loves Heathcliff despite her husband's homage, not because he is handsome, but because he is more her own self than is she her own self.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Returns of a Year's Accidents.

INCREASE IN 1907.

WE in India have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the comparative immunity from serious accident which marks the administration of our different railways. The melancholy description "disaster" is of pathetically frequent occurrence in connection with the running of many Occidental systems, but in this country the term is happily seldom merited. However, a perusal of the bulky volume Enclosure No. 1 to the Railway Board's Report of 4th July, 1908, reveals that, in the case of two lines notably, there does exist some room for the exercise of greater vigilance and care. In general the history of 1907 contrasts unfavourably with that of 1906. But it is only just to state that the majority of the mishaps of any importance were clearly traceable to negligent or reckless disregard of regulations by station and driving staffs, and not to the absence of adequate definite instructions from headquarters. The remedy then, obviously lies in a more discriminating selection of the men entrusted with responsible work, and keener departmental supervision—two facts which doubtless have impressed themselves upon the controlling powers of the administrations particularly concerned.

The total number of persons of all classes killed by causes beyond their control was 101 compared with 59 in 1906, and the aggregate of injured was 311 against 364. Out of a sum of 305·89 millions against 271·06 of passengers travelling, and of 11,840·65 millions against 10,688·09 millions of miles travelled, 45 passengers were killed and 150 injured in contrast with 9 killed and 194 injured the year preceding. This gives an average of one fatal casualty in 6·80 millions against one in 30·12 millions of persons travelling, and an average of one in 263·13 millions against one in 1,187·56 millions of miles travelled in 1907 and 1906 respectively.

Altogether, the aggregates of persons killed and injured on Indian Railways in the working of public traffic during 1907 were 1,834 and 1,665 on a mean mileage open of 29,568 miles compared with 1,614 and 1,494 respectively in 1906 on a mean mileage open of 28,807 miles. Therefore, there was an increase of 220 killed and 171 injured for an extension of 761 miles mean mileage open. In addition to these, 65 people were reported to have been killed and 347 to have been injured upon railway premises by causes not connected with the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways. This added 764 miles mean mileage open represents 2·64 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and with 10,232,000 miles, or 8·93 per cent., more in the train-mileage run, was responsible—so far as bald statistics argue—for an increase of 1,373 in train accidents of all kinds.

The 45 deaths and 150 cases of injury already quoted as having occurred among passengers during 1907 were due to accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., and the relative figures for 1906 being 9 and 194, there thus was an increase of 36 killed and a decrease of 44 injured. There were 150 passengers killed and 459 injured through other causes, such as want of caution or misconduct, against 155 killed and 368 injured the previous year. The full total of all casualties coming within this category amounts, indeed, to 1,344 persons killed and 849 injured. This largely explains the rather disquieting grand aggregates of 1,834 killed and 1,665 injured mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and further light is afforded in the fact that 1,108 of the victims to fatalities were trespassers, including suicides, in 1907, as compared with 977 in 1906, while 310 of the injured in the former year belonged to the same class and 268 in the latter year The increase in the deaths of people who were on the railways without authority was 131, and that in the list of injured 49. Forty servants were killed and 120 injured in accidents to trains, rolling stock permanent way, etc., against 39 killed and 148 injured in 1906, and from other causes 405 were killed against 341 in 1906, while 546 were injured against 451. Level crossings were responsible for the deaths of 35 persons and injuries to 3 others, in contrast with 41 and 6 respectively in 1906. Casualties among railway's and contractor's servants summed to 1,111, during 1907, and of these 445 resulted in death.

It is interesting and satisfactory to note that the two railway system operating from Bomby rank among the lowest contributors to the casualty roll. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway returns show only one accident as having occured on their line which "resulted in loss of life or injury to persons," and in this instance there was no fatality to be chronicled, two "passengers and others" in all sustaining hurt. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway were not quite so fortunate. Five accidents of the character referred to happened on this system during the year, and in them 3 people were killed and 10 injured, two of the former being passengers and the other a servant, and the whole of the latter being "passengers and others." The freest from mishap, as will be seen from the accompanying table, were the Bengal Dooars, the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar, the South Indian, and the Jorhat Railways, which enjoyed almost absolute immunity from such accidents. The North-Western State and the East Indian Railways, however, cannot boast so proudly. The former heads the record with a total of 30 accidents, involving the deaths of 35 passengers and others and 20 servants, and injuries to 51 passengers and others and 41 servants. The East Indian Railway comes next with 23 accidents, which resulted fatally to 10 passengers and others and 5 servants and caused injuries to 47 passengers and others and 24 servants. Next comes the Bengal Nagpur Railway. This line had 12 accidents, and in these 3 passengers and others were killed and 6 passengers and others and 7 servants sustained injuries. The only other administration that runs into double figures is the Burma Railway, on which there were 10 accidents, resulting in the death of 2 passengers and others and 2 servants, and injuries to 5 passengers and others and 6 servants.

The most serious accidents that occurred on the North-Western State Railway happened towards the end of the year. The particulars may be summarised as under :

On the 24th October, 1907, Nos. 9 up passenger and 154 down goods trains collided at Kot Lakhpat station, due to the driver of the latter train having started his train with a wrong line-clear and against signals. Eleven passengers were killed and 29 persons, including 4 of the train staff, were more or less seriously injured. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

On the 29th October, 1907, Nos. 3 Rajpura down special and 27 up passenger trains collided at mile 1042-18 between Jagadhri and Kalanour stations, due to the driver of the former train running through Jagadhri station yard against signals. Nine passengers and 13 railway servants were killed and 6 passengers and 6 railway servants injured. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

On the 25th December, 1907, No. 5 up and 12 down passenger trains collided at mile 935-2, between Ludhiana and Ladhowal, due to the disregard of rules by the assistant station master, Ladhowal. fifteen passengers and 6 railway servants were killed and 3 passengers and 4 railway servants injured. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

The following were the principal accidents on the East Indian Railway :—

On the 12th March, 1907, a special train collided with a shunting engine at the Dhanbaid station, due to the disregard of rules by the station staff. Twenty-two passengers in the special were more or less seriously injured, one of whom subsequently died. Three men of the engine staff also received injuries of a slight nature. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

On the 17th December, 1907, Nos. 18 down passenger and 61 up goods trains collided between a temporary block hut at mile 230-6½ and Dadpur block hut, due to the failure of the staff to give a caution order to the driver of the up goods train at Jhajha. Eight third class passengers were killed and 18 injured. The guard of the goods train was also slightly injured. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

In conclusion we reproduce a tabulated epitome of the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., which occurred on the various railways of India during the year 1907, and which resulted in loss of life or injury to persons :—

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents reported during the year 1907.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. D. MacDonald to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 17th December.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Thana, is invested with the appellate jurisdiction described in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

The services of Captain R. F. Steel, M. B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and as First Grade Judge.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., on relief, to be on special duty for fifteen days and thereafter to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., on relief to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Messrs G. A. Shillidy and P. T. Kirkpatrick are confirmed as third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police with effect from the 17th June, taking rank above Mr. A. C. J. Bailey.

Messrs G. A. Shillidy, P. T. Kirkpatrick and A. C. J. Bailey to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police with effect from the same date.

Mr. A. D. Brown, Assistant Judge and Additional Session Judge, Dharwar, is granted, with effect from the 30th October such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date, in combination with special leave for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months, with permission to prefix the judicial close holidays, viz., from the 26th to the 29th October (both days inclusive) to the leave.

Mr. A Master, I.C.S. Assistant Collector in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, is also appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. W. H. Marston to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Mr. J. B. Kinnersley, proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, on return to duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Compiler, Bombay City Gazzetter, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months from 17th October, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of special leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. W. Greer, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, and to direct that Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, Acting District Deputy Collector at Ratnagiri, should revert.

Mr. W. N. Richardson, Uncovenanted Assistant Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Sheikh Yakub Wazier Mahomed, Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 10th September.

The Reverend W. B. Preston, Chaplain of Deolali, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year, nine months and eight days.

The Reverend L. M. Haslope, Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshvar, is granted leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months with effect from the 21st October, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend C. M. Barham, on return from furlough, to be Chaplain of Poona.

The Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton to be Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

The Reverend G. Hewitt to be Chaplain doing duty at the Presidency.

The Reverend H. Foote to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar.

The Reverend E. S. Hall to be Chaplain of Malabaleshvar and Satara.

The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice, on return from furlough, to be Chaplain of Kirkee.

Major Ashton Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major P. P. Kelly, M.B., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Eric Tom Lamb to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 25th August

... Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain Arthur William ... resigns his Commission, dated 1st September.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Harold Ferdinand ... to be Captain vice Rigge, transferred to the Supernumerary List, dated 17th July.

William Henry Cardale to be Captain vice Champ..., transferred to the Supernumerary List, dated ... August.

Lieutenant E. C. Lloyd, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for twenty-one months, with effect from the 1st October.

Miss C. M. Wickham, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), has been appointed to act as First Physician, Pestonji Framasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, during the absence of Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., on leave.

Major P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st October.

Major Ashton Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Ophthalmic Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Captain J. Cunningham, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Assistant to the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, vice Captain F P Mackie, M. B., I. C. S., I. M. S.

Mr. F. Norman, temporary Engineer under covenant, is transferred from the Central Division for work under the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

The combined leave granted to Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Executive Engineer, has been extended by ... days.

Mr. L. J. D. Gibson, M. A., B. Sc., temporary Engineer under covenant, passed on the 7th September an examination in Hindustani by the Higher Standard, agreeably to the provisions of Army Regulations.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, B. A., I. (Dublin), Assistant Engineer, is granted, such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of relief combined with furlough on medical certificate, for such period as may bring the combined period of absence to seven months.

The Renard road train arrives at Calcutta ... day, and the trials will begin on the roads ... Ranhati to Shillong, the capital of East-Bengal, on the 12th instant. The problem ... connecting these places with the Assam ... Railway has been engaging the attention of the authorities for a long time.

BY THE WAY.

THE UNION JACK IN THE ARCTIC.

While American and French explorers are making courageous efforts to satisfy a sentimental desire to reach the North Pole, Captain Bernier, in the Canadian Government cruiser "Arctic" originally the German exploring vessel "Gauss," built for work in the Antarctic, is about to make another voyage through the North-West Passage, and if he succeeds in making the Beaufort Sea he is confident of finding "a comparatively easy route" thence to the Pole. But Captain Bernier's main object is more practical than sentimental, and until he has planted the Union Jack on the many islands in the Arctic which belong to Canada, but which are in danger of being taken possession of by foreign explorers, he has no intention of turning Polewards. During the summer of 1906 the Captain took formal possession of over twenty islands between Baffin Bay and Melville Sound, most of which have been left derelict since they were first annexed by British explorers in the early years of last century.

O'CONNELL AT CANTERBURY.

O'Connell used to relate a good story of his first visit to Canterbury Cathedral, which was recently the scene of a Catholic pilgrimage. He inquired from the verger the exact spot of the death of Thomas a Becket, and then knelt down reverently and kissed it. The verger in terror told O'Connell that the Dean would instantly dismiss him if he were to allow Popish work like that. O'Connell asked him his fee for showing a visitor round the cathedral. He said one shilling; O'Connell gave him half a crown; whereupon the verger said, "You may kiss the stone again, sir, without any additional charge, and I will look out and tell you if I see the Dean coming."

A MUCH-PLAYED DRAMA.

"The Corsican Brothers," which Mr. Martin Harvey has selected for the opening attraction of his present season, is a play of which numerous version (founded on the original of M.M. Grange and De Montepin) have been seen. The earliest was one made by Dion Boucicault, and produced at the Princess's Theatre in 1852, with Charles Kean as the two brothers. This proved so popular that no fewer than six other adaptations were staged at various other London theatres during the same year. They all, however, achieved only brief runs. In December 1860 Charles Fechter put up a fresh version at the Princess's. This was revived in 1864, and a couple of years later Fechter transferred it to the Lyceum. In 1876 the Princess's audience saw the play for the third time. Boucicault's old version was revised for the Lyceum in 1880. Eleven years later Irving put the piece in the bill again.

SOME BURLESQUE VERSIONS.

With so popular a play it is not surprising to find that it has been made the subject of numerous travesties and burlesque. Among the earliest of these attempts was one entitled "O Gemini; or the Brothers of Co(u)rse," from the joint pens of Gilbert a Beckett and Mark Lemon, produced in 1852. A second, called "The Troublesome Twins," by Henry J. Byron, was performed at the Globe Theatre in 1869; and a third written in collaboration by Sir F. C. Burnand and H. P. Stephens. "The Corsican Brothers and Co. Limited." formed by the Gaiety attraction of 1880. Other musical comedy librettists who have found material for a burlespue in the same play include Mr. George R. Sims and Mr. Cecil Raleigh. Altogether, the present Adelphy drama has performed yeoman service.

THE GOLD DREDGER.

The "Review of Reviews" devotes a long illustrated article to a description of the gold dredge, which promises in a very few years to double the gold output of the world. It is New Zealand which claims the dubious honour of having discovered the secret of the dredger. It is the United States of America which has made the most use of this new and formidable instrument, and it is Canada which promises to "stagger humanity" by using it or the production of gold on a scale beyond the dreams of avarice. What the dredger does is to extract with skill, certainty, and celerity 99 per cent. of the gold which is to be found in alluvial deposits, and to do this so economically that in any river valley which is free from boulders, if there is only twopence-halfpennyworth of gold in a ton of soil, it can be extracted with a profit.

A DEVASTATING MONSTER.

The gold dredger, the article goes on to state, is "an appalling monster, a horrible symbol of the devastating greed of gold": It used to be the boast of the Turk before he took to constitutionalism that where his horse's hoofs trod grass grew never more. What was a picturesque metaphor in the East is a horrible reality in the West. For the gold dredge, eating up the soil, deposits all the fertile tilth at the bottom of its portable sea, and piles high above it the stones which are rejected from its digestive cylinder. Thus, as it slowly advances across the orchards and meadow land it leaves behind it an arid waste of stone from which every ounce of soil has been winnowed out and buried deep. Thousands upon thousands of acres of rich orchard land which, before its advent, blazed every spring into blossom, preparing for a harvest as of the gardens of the Hesperides, are now as desolate as Sahara. There has been nothing like it, we are further told, since the world began. "The shame of it, the crime of it, is that it is quite unnecessary."

"CAR-SICKNESS."

"Car-sickness" seems to be a very common malady in the United States. It means, an American doctor tells us, giddiness, nausea, and other unpleasant symptoms due to riding in a vehicle—perhaps a baby-carriage. Indeed, car sickness usually begins in infancy or childhood, though the aged are not free from it. This at once differentiates it from sea-sickness, which rarely affects infants or old people. The cause of the malady is obscure. In adults it is usually due to visual defects, and disappears when these are corrected. But infants may become "car-sick" when asleep. On the whole Dr. Ira S. Wile holds the opinion that "the irritation of the vestibular nerve by movements of the endolymph of the semicircular canals is the most reasonable and satisfactory explanation." Probably he is right.

STERN DUTY.

["Taking holiday is not merely a matter of rest and recreation; it is a social duty."—"Court Journal."]

My social duty is most clear;
I must away from town and toil,
And on a house-boat, soon, I fear,
'Twill be my lot to sit and broil;
Perchance upon the links you'll find
Me with a scarlet-coated crew;
An awful bore!—but never mind,
These are the things one has to do—
Let others scoff;
I play at golf,
Because I am expected to!

When I haste northwards after grouse
(A corner seat, the Scotch express),
Or play at Smithson's country house,
A hundred up in up in evening dress;
When by the sea I stroll and think,
Or on the pier head fish in vain,
Investigate some cooling drink,
Or wander down a Devon lane,
No pleasure 'tis
To do all this,
Duty, we know, is kin to pain,

When up an Alp (by rail) I glide
In eighty minutes by the clock,
And purchase at the top with pride
Five postcards and an alpenstock,
Serenely on my homeward way,
Within my wagon-lit I'll dream
Of duty done, and softly say,
When my good luck is Jones's theme,
"Don't waste your breath—
I'm bored to death;
Things are not always what they seem!"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A SUBJECT OF THE MOMENT.

I return to the subject of hats, writes our London lady correspondent, because the promise of an early and inclement winter has already served to flood the shops with a host of prophetic shapes. There seems a tendency to bring to the notice of the woman equipping herself for October a rather large toque-style of headgear. Sometimes it is quite of turban shape, sometimes it has several sharp corners breaking the outline of the brim, but always it is flat on top. The smartest-looking material for this toque is velvet, but a distinct desire is shown to re-introduce the compact little hat composed of the breast plumage of birds. I cannot say that I unreservedly admire the plumage hat. It is neat, of course, but it is also prim; it is useful for country wear and for travelling, but in town, I submit, it should have no place.

YARD LONG TRIMMINGS.

One of the nicest toques of this kind is rather a big shape and is peacock-blue and green in colour. A bird or some trimmings of the same hue would be placed at the left side to complete the effect. A weird hat is of bright pheasant plumage—the golden-brown or "cooked apricot" that appears likely to carry everything before it during the next few months—but it is not a toque. There is a hat crown of fair size and a floppy double brim, all of the plumage, and really most eccentric. It is impossible that the enormously long peasant's tail feathers that are displayed on some of the newest hats will ever gain favour, for the simple reason that they could be worn nowhere save in an open carriage. A woman exploiting them on the street, at church, in shops, at "matinees," anywhere frequented by humanity, in short, would be apt to excite a riot, because of her inability to prevent her feathers getting into people's eyes and tickling their ears. Neither could she ride in a hansom or taxi-cab. One cannot, however regret the limitations of these feathers, in themselves illimitable.

MAMMOTH WINGS AND FISH-BONE PLUMES.

Probably I will be accounted a grumbler if I also take exception to the vastness of the wings with which every second hat is covered, but scarcely adorned. The normal wing makes an inexpensive, a useful, and withal an effective trimming, but there is more than a touch of the ludicrous in hats that suggest nothing so much as geese in full flight. Neither can I bow the knee to the trimming of uncurled, clipped, perfectly flat ostrich feathers that look for all the world like the backbones of so many herrings, like a duster that has almost grown, weary of service, or the feathers on the bonnets of a dreary procession of charwomen. As many as a dozen of these feathers are to be noted on one hat, and some of the large toques to which allusion has been made have a couple pinned in at the side.

WELCOME FLOWERS.

By way of contrast to all this array of ugly things it is good to see that flowers are to continue in use. A large flat felt hat in gun-metal grey is decked with a mass of purple velvet orchids shading from palest mauve to richest, deepest, darkest violet, and will look appropriate and delightful on the worst day of winter. A charming hat for wear at Mr. Churchill's wedding had the underbrim of pearl-grey ribbed silk, the upper-brim and crown of elephant grey almost concealed by a wreath of large snow white roses and a phantasy of white plumage. Quite new and fairly pretty is the trimming composed of a great single flower laid on the crown of a wide, flat hat, the giant leaves flopping down to touch the brim. The flower should be a rose, poppy, or any bloom with soft, large petals. On a hat of dark red velvet a peony is used, its tones ranging from bright red where the petals cover the sides and part of the brim to black-red on the crown where the heart of the flower comes.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" Oct. 8.)

Mr G K Kelkar to be Assistant Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College Poona, with effect from 1st December 1907.

Mr Gopal Pralhad Muthe, residing at Amalner, is appointed with effect from the 20th October to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the town of Amalner in the Amalner Taluka of the East Khandesh District vice Mr Govind Damodhar Mnthe, resigned.

Mr Ganpatnath Eknath Khote is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Chhotalal Dwarkadas, Local Fund Accountant Kaira, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Kaira, during the absence of Mr Jesingbhai Manchharam on privilege leave for one month.

Mr Vinayek Narayan Parchure, BA, Mamlatdar of Sangameshvar, is appointed to audit the Jamabandi accounts of the Kanara District for the year 1907-1908.

Mr Gopal Laxman Gajendragadkar, BA, Mamlatdar under orders of transfer as Chitnis to the Collector of Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from date of his relief at Belgaum.

Mr Shriram Keshav Kanade is appointed as Clerk of the Court of the Sub-Judge's Court at Talegaon vice Mr. Krishnaji Govind Marathe, transferred.

Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Rahatekar is appointed as Nazir and Clerk of the Court of the Sub-Judge's Court at Vadgaon vice Mr Pandurang Govind Mandke, promoted.

Mr Vamon Laxman Agashe is appointed as Clerk of the Court, First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Poona, vice Mr Vasudev Ballal Joshi, retired.

Mr Krishnaji Govind Marathe is appointed as Clerk of the Court of the Sub-Judge's Court at Baramati vice Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Rahatekar, transferred.

Mr L K Nulkar, Sub-Judge, Pandharpur, was on casual leave from 17th to 22nd September both days inclusive.

Mr Narayan Anant Chitnis is appointed, pending further orders, to act as Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Patan, vice Mr Anant Vishwanath Bhide proceeding on leave from the 16th October.

Messrs Dahyabhai Pranubhai Desai and Ishvarbhai Babarbhai Patel, Treasury Aval Karkuns and Third Class Magistrates, Matar and Borsad, respectively, are invested with additional powers specified in Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Messrs D G Mackenzie, I C S, Assistant Collector and V N Khopkar, District Deputy Collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Yeola and Niphad, district Nasik, on the 29th September.

The privilege leave granted to Mr Romanji Manekji, District Excise Inspector, Nasik-Sindori Range, is extended by one month, the present acting arrangements continuing.

Messrs G C Shannon and V N Sathaye respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector in charge Dharwar Taluka on the 28th September.

Mr A Master, I C S delivered over and Mr G V Bhachech, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector in charge Sanand and Dholka Talukas, in addition to his own duties, on the 29th September.

Mr R B Ewbank, I C S., delivered over and Mr L V M Robertson, I C S received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector in charge Prantij Taluka on the 29th September.

Messrs S V Kathavate and D M Kothawala respectively delivered over and took charge of the office of the Chitnis to the Collector of Broach on 23rd September.

Messrs J A Pope I C S and W O Alcock, I C S respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Karad Division, comprising Karad, Patan and Javli talukas and Mahableshwar peths on the 28th September.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE VARIED DEVIL.

Mr. Tree's Mephistopheles is the most changeable devil I ever knew. Compared with him the weather is an entirely one conditioned affair. No doubt that in these days of race and rush he felt the necessity from the very start—meaning, of course, the start of Messrs. Stephen Phillips and Comyns Carr's Faust—of being a little bit of everything. He begins by being a majestic devil. Perhaps I might be allowed to say a Demon kingly devil. Then, in turn, he is a tragic devil, a cunning devil (this is his pet mood naturally), a courtly devil, a merry devil, a good-looking devil (a devil among the girls, so to speak), and when fireworks and red lights are about, a "devil among the tailors." There is only one thing he is not. He is not a terrifying devil; he is not, for instance, Luther's. And, a varied devil as he is, he is always presentable. Were he in modern clothes, I would not mind introducing him into the best family of my acquaintance, even though I knew who he was.

THE POWERLESSNESS OF MEPHISTOPHELES.

For all said and done, according to his own confession (at His Majesty's), he is really rather a harmless sort of devil. He is not half such a devil of a fellow as Faust thinks he is. His servants are far more terrible—notably the Witch, who is quite "de awfullist thing dat you eber did see, wuss dan de udder Bogey-boos," as a South American lullaby song has it (I hope Mr. Charles Quartermaine will not take offence at this. I'm sure his witch is mostly make up.) "As ugly as the devil" is a phrase which loses all meaning at His Majesty's—and so is "as strong as the very devil." For Mephistopheles is not strong. Faust gets over him at the very beginning, and as easily as if the alleged Evil One were a child. The Evil One is keenly desirous of getting Faust's name linked with those of queens "whose beauty wrecked an elder world." "I could have disrobed an empress bur to serve thy sport," he tells his client. But that must be mere brag, for he cannot even shifts Faust's choice of a "windflower from the hedgerow"—and he is utterly unable to keep that windflower" out of Faust's way. "I have no scythe to shear a harebell down," he has to confess a little later. Why, even I can do that. I did it on the Sussex Downs only a week ago! Heaven forbid that we should have the "all red-hot sand at ginger" Evil One of Luther. But ought not Mephistopheles to be a thing with at least a moderate amount of will-power? One gets the impression from His Majesty's that his bark is worse than his bite. And he is inconsistent in his timidity. He shrinks away in object terror when a priest holds a cross at least six yards from his nose; yet, when he goes into the Cathedral to whisper hard somethings to Margaret, he stands close to the figure of the holy Virgin herself, and is not in the slightest degree disturbed.

THE EVIL ONE'S CLOTHES.

With all proper and deserved respect to Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop and tradition, I have ever failed to understand why Mephistopheles should wear the conventional Satanic gown of red when he is presented as being upon earth. It seems to me such a clumsy give-away. Were he supposed to be invisible, all well and good. But he is universally recognised as the companion of Faust. Martha has her old scene with him in the garden, and Margaret says to Faust, "I don't like your friend; I mistrust him"—or words to that effect. Of course she does not like him, of course she mistrusts him! He has been undevilish enough to come into society in the garments of his trade. It should be his aim, since he is so pleasant, a gentleman, to carry out the deception game thoroughly. He should be dressed as a superior gentleman of the time. In the two scenes "Betwixt Earth and Heaven" Mr. Tree's Mephistophele is in black and bottle-green—his aeroplane wings being black and his body bottle-green. This is understandable enough, because he has to do a lot of flying in the midst of dirty smoke and scarlet under such conditions would be a most ridiculous choice. But these be, I suppose, small matters. Perhaps the greater body of playgoers would refuge to accept a Mephistopheles who did not, in the story of the play, wear the red tights, the red cap, and the red cloak. Instead of wondering why this or that should be, or that or this is not, it would be more to the point to acknowledge with sincere thanks the most interesting Mephistopheles of Mr. Tree, the uncommonly handsome Faust of Mr. Henry Ainley, the tenderly beautiful Margaret of Miss Marie Lohr, and the excellent work, poetical and otherwise, of Mr. Stephen Phillips and Mr. Comyns Carr.

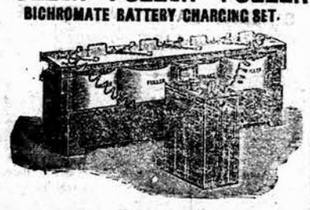
MR. WALLER AT THE LYRIC.

"The Duke's Motto is," "I am here." And Mr. Lewis Waller's is, "And so am I!" He was never so much in evidence in all his life, and never so brave, handsome, and romantic. If there is a shade too much of brag about Henri de Lagardere, that must not be accounted the fault of Mr. Waller. It is the duty of the actor to do his best with the author's lines; and here are some of those lines, as spoken—and spoken magnificently—by the Lyric Lagardere: "I've a stout heart," "I respect all ladies," "I'm always in debt, always in difficulties, and always in love!" A dandy friend of Louis XIII. tries to kiss a girl who chances to be unresponsive (it would, of course, have been the other way about if Lewis Waller had been the "naughty boy"), and Lagardere, dashing the poor young man's sword from him as if it were a mere pipe of tobacco, picks the weapon from the ground with a majestic sweep, and returns it with the words, "Here is your life; henceforth use it to defend ladies, not to insult them!" (Loud cheers.) Anon, single handed, he defeats nine of the best swordsmen of France (sensation): and, what is perhaps more daring still, nurses a baby for at least five minutes. But this is nothing really, for when it is over, he cries "All goes well; fortune favours me? Much is done—but there is more to do?" (Louder cheers if anything). I will not spoil sport by saying what more he does. Everybody is a Wallerite nowadays, and you will go and see for yourself.

MR. HARVEY'S SEASON.

Every true playgoer will welcome Mr. Martin Harvey back to London and the Adelphi, where he is now appearing as the brothers Fabien and Louis dei Franchi in that most sensationally dramatic of pieces, "The Corsican Brothers." There are two great things which may always be put to the credit of Mr. Harvey, and for which it is almost the bounden duty of everyone who respects the stage or takes it seriously to show his gratitude. The first great thing is that Mr. Harvey looks to the higher and not to the lower intelligence of the public for favour appreciation, and popularity—for patronage if you will. The second great thing is that he does not preach about it. He just goes on pegging away with good stuff all the time. He strikes one as being an actor so genuinely in love with his art as to be proof against all temptation, however full of the promise of financial profit, to throw over the praise of the wise for the purse of the—well, the otherwise. In all parts he undertakes he plays with heart and brain, and he never attempts a character, for the interpretation of which heart and brain are not required.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



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TIME and ALARM.. „ 26 to 31
STRIKING..... „ 65 to 300

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Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

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UNDERTAKERS & SOULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

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Is the best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

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Sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden. Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6. 50/- ... a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort
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LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

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STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, assitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their miserable existence to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, ... and poorness of the blood, weakness of sight and ... ity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, horrible dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. ... carried persons who, by this preparation, will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of ... Price Rs. 10, or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, ... Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or otherwise Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13s. 6d. and 9s. per box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ... The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days' use effects a cure. Price 9s. and 13s. per box.

Purchasers are ... requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Dr. De Roos' Specific" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless ... imposition vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED ... SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser" by Dr. De Roos on the ... of ... nervous debility, ... depression of spirits, and confirmed incapacity. Price 10s., post free from Mr. ... Colonial Exhibition, 14 Great South Sea ... London, W.C., or elsewhere in the ... for 12, ... Royal Exchange.

Printed by ... Printer, Byculla, Bombay, and Published by ... Bombay, Friday, October 9, 1908.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 7.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85 3/16	3/16	
do. Rentes ...	95		1-2
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 3/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 15/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15/16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	51 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	1 3/4		
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

At the periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 32,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Rs. 20,70,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 6,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 60,00,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15 91

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 63,70,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 60,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Improved demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	... 6,000
Mid-Americans	5·06+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·62	4·57	4·56	4·56	4·56
+07	—06	—06	—06	—06
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·57	4·57	4·58	4·58	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	41,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	34,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	.....
Do to Continent	2,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·15+10	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·71+13	Advanced on limited offerings and spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Do. do. Mar. 8·43+10	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 13-16

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·48+06

Do. do. Mar. 8·45+06

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 Oct.-Nov—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s 3d.

Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [8TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Bundles Rs...	Rs. 5,000	Muscat	G H Mathawani.
1 do do	600	Fasni	M. Mackenzie and Co.
1 do do	500	Linga	
1 do do	1,000	Abass	
1 Package Sovs.	2,250	Bahrein	

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th "

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 19 lakhs down. No change has been made in the Bank of Bombay or the Bank of Bengal rates.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand. There are not many buyers at present either for ready or forward delivery. In the morning Banks tried to make the credit rate 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight but bills are very scarce and any that have been placed found a market at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are slightly firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	158 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 2-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—

There has not been any change in this market to-day. Rates opened at 95 1-4 ready and 95 1-16 for the settlement but only a small business has been reported. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 1-4 ready and 95 3-16 for a month's delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95¼
1st Settlement	" 95¼

Bullion :—

On Wednesday the price of Bar silver recovered 1-16 to 23 15-16 for ready, the two months' quotation being unchanged at that rate. New York is 1-8 higher at 51 7-8. Locally the market opened at 61 1-8 ex-duty but by the afternoon a weaker feeling set in and ready bars close at 60 15-16. The forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	2	0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,450
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	51
Mills :—	
David	4.0
Kohinoor	787 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,425
Standard	1,395
Presses :—	
New Mofussil	670
Velkart's United	520
Miscellaneous :—	
Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	132
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	395
Central India Mining	325
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,100
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2
Ahmedabad-Dholka	107

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 1,539	bales.
Wheat	... 11,690	cwts.
Linseed	... 228	"
Rapeseed	... 285	"
Gingellyseed	... 6,220	"
Poppyseed	... 711	"
Groundnuts	... 1,022	"
Castorseed	... 5,994	"
Rice	... 61,762	"
Myrabollams	... 1,710	"
Cottonseed... ...	... 2,823	"
Mowrasseed... ...	... 1,505	"
Gram	... 405	"
Jeowar	... 446	"
Maize	... 37	"

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 8.

Our Freight market continues lifeless, both for ready and forward, and there is no immediate prospect of a revival. Prices of wheat at Home are easier, but sellers up-country are nevertheless holding out for high rates, so that business is very difficult.

Crop prospects are all that could be desired. There is however much fever and sickness among field labourers arising from sodden state of the country after the recent floods.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 8th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	7	6	p. m.	16	40
Teheran ...	8	12	50 p.m.	2	5
Suez	6	4	10 p. m.	nil.	46

Of all the Princes of India, Hindu and Mahomedan, not one, says the "Parsee," has gems that can compare with those of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. "Perhaps the most remarkable of the Gaekwar's jewels treasures is a carpet, said to be about four yards square composed of ropes of rubies, diamonds and pearls, woven into a pattern of exquisite and dazzling beauty. The gems in this carpet are of an estimated value of £800,000 and it is the product of three years' work of skilled artist and jewel setters. This carpet was intended as a cover from Mahomed's coffin at Mecca, but, for some reason, could not be sent there. Since then it has been kept by the Gaekwar as a most valued possession, and was exhibited by him in the Art Exhibition at Delhi in 1903. Still more costly is one of the Gaekwar's diamond."

"I want my hair cut, and quick about it," said the man. "All right: I'll make short work of it," replied the barber.

KAMINIA OIL

makes short work of all scalp diseases—especially Dandruff, Falling of the Hair, Dryness of the scalp, scalp scale and crusts.

It is a scientific hair food. It invigorates and gives new life to the roots of the hair. It supplies the necessary sustenance to thin, straggly hair, and hair that has begun to fall, and even for those whose hair is in apparently good condition it is a splendid dressing to use, as it is neither sticky, gritty, nor greasy—has a fragrant odour and is altogether a delightful hair dressing.

If ladies want to make their soft, fluffy and glossy, and produce an abundance of natural hair, then use Kaminia Oil. Price, Re. 1 per bot., V.P.P. extra.

Can be had only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

165 B.G. MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	11 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 14 "	68½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£25¾
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¾ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	535
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	260	260	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufg Co	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	240	240	20	xd560
Century	500	500	50	385
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,730
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd1,100
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	225
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	100
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
David	250	250	20	415
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	70	610
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,460
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	780
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,390
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,175
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 700
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	220
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,180
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,385
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Broul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,200	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingoles	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	136½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Cln ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	670	660
New Berar	500	500	530	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	250	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	3	o-o 13½
Back Bay Bstb.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	62½	32½	xd 2,825
Bombay Electric ..	P. 210	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. 210	210	Nil.	135
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nil.	25
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company....	O. 250 P. 250	250	p. c. 6	385
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	p. c. 6	575
Delhi Flour	200	200	yr. 50	xd 825
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	16	135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	yrp.c.17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	500	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	500	50	p.c. 18	150
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Post Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	455
Shivraj ur	40	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	R. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	50
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	com 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	C. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 20 30	... ...	div. 12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

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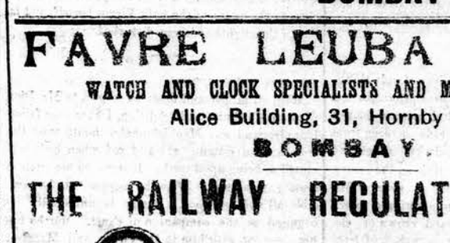

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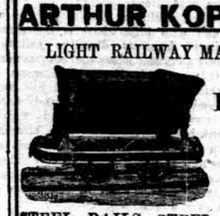

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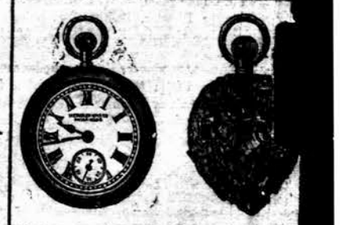

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

DARJEELING.

October 2.

DARJEELING is "en fete": the "poojah" fastivities began on the 29th of September, and now the streets are filled from morning till night with rickshaws and dandies, horsemen and pedestrains, and everyone that one has ever met is back in the hills for the holidays. Tennis, croquet and squash tournaments are being worked off hard: it is still too early to foretell the winners, except in the case of the Cooch Behar squash tournament where Mr. Green should have little difficulty in again winning the cup, that he has already won several times. On Tuesday last the Civilians beat the Military in the cricket match; it was a question of holding a catch and it was dropped, as is so often the case at the critical moment. That afternoon in addition to the cricket match, there was a sale of work at the Amusement Club rink in order to raise funds to maintain two beds for children at the Eden Sanitarium. A good number of people were there but there might have been more: a sale of work needs pushing and people want to know the object of a charity before spending money on it. On Tuesday evening there was a most successful "cafe chantant" at the Amusement Club: dinner had been arranged for, and a supper afterwards: perhaps the waiting might have been a little better, but otherwise all the arrangements were excellent; as for the "Chantant" part of the show it was excellent; Mrs. Trevor began and, considering that the band is not at all accustomed to accompanying singers, it is a great pity that she did not keep to a piano accompaniment. Her voice is most perfectly trained and she always sings so well within her powers that it is a great pleasure to listen to her. Mrs. Palmer Roberts sang well; she too has a very pleasing voice which it is very pleasant to hear; the hit of the evening was undoubtedly Major Haig, whose parody of the modern love song brought down the house. He is always amusing and has something new for his audience every time.

Miss Lockhart and Miss Kingswill did a very pretty little skirt dance and the programme finished with an exceedingly comic song from Mr. Ker. Wednesday was rather more of a day of rest but in the evening there were the lotteries for Thursday's races.

Thursday started badly with a lot of mist and a little rain, but it cleared in the afternoon and the races were run off in perfect weather. The Lieutenant-Governor's Cup went to Mr. Galstaun's Primrose, which was rather a surprise as Marie Lloyd was the favourite, but Captain Fraser rode a first class finish. In the evening there was a subscription dance at the Amusement Club which was very well attended and went with a great swing though it was not kept up until very late. Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser came up last week, the former not looking at all fit; it is their farewell visit to Darjeeling and they are entertaing everyone at a Ball on the 9th.

The annual sports at St. Paul's School took place on Wednesday, and a number of people were present to witness them, the Rector and Staff being "At Home" on the ground. The St. Joseph's College sports too are to take place in the next few days. Of the theatricals, fancy dress dance and all the other gaieties that are to be crowded into this busy holiday you shall hear next week. We must not forget to congratulate Mr. Wood on having won the squash handicap that took place before the "poojahs"; he had to meet Mr. Collen in the finals and they played three excellent sets, two of them being five all, but in the end the handicap and "anno domini" told their tale, leaving Mr. Wood a very popular winner.

THE NAGPUR EXHIBITION.

Prospects are very promising we learn, for the opening of the Exhibition at Nagpur, which is to take place on the 12th of November next.

All sections of the Exhibition are full and further applications are being refused. There is a very large and interesting series of exhibits and the Mining and Machinery Sections, nearly all the leading engineering Houses being represented. Electric generating plant by the Siemens Dynamo and Electrical Works, and by Messrs. Scott and. Mountain is expected to arrive almost immediately. The principal part of the power plant consists of a 360 horse power engine by Messrs. Belliss and Morcom. The lighting arrangements will be in the hands of Messrs. Balmer and Lawrie. The miscellaneous section contains a very widely representative collection of all sorts of indigenous manufactures. Visitors will be surprised to see what a large range Indian industrial enterprise is covering. The very artistic collection of silver and brass ware will be found in the Wood and Metal Section, together with some extremely fine wood carving. Local talent of an unexpectedly high quality has been unearthed and some very fine work has been the result.

In the Jewellery Section, many lakhs of rupees work of jewellery will be displayed—prominent among them being the exhibit of Messrs. Cook and Kelvey.

Some peculiarly interesting loan exhibits will be on view notably a set of illuminated religious works lent by the Bhonsla Raja with armour, jewellery, etc., dating back some hundreds of years. These have never been seen before at any public exhibition. A large collection of heirlooms sent by the Feudatory Chiefs and zemindars of the Central Provinces will also form part of this section.

The handloom competition is at last beginning to fill up well; and a number of improved handlooms also will be shown at work during the Exhibition. A quantity of beautiful hand-made Indian fabrics, both local and from other provinces, have been promised for the Exhibition, and purchasers who are desirous of obtaining genuine specimens of the best form of Indian art and manufacture will have plenty to spend their money on. The most prominent feature of the Exhibition will be the Agricultural and Forest Sections. The Agricultural Section which is most extensive has scarcely been equalled at any previous Indian Exhibition. A large range of agricultural machinery will be seen in operation with representative collections of every kind of local crop. Practical demonstrations of the best methods of cultivation will be carried out and parties of cultivators personally conducted and explanations given them.

The Forest Section will contain, besides a number of specimens of the Central Provinces, timber and minor forest products, a really fine collection of shikar trophies lent by the Central Provinces sportsmen—among them a white tiger skin.

The construction of the various buildings is well under weigh; practically all of them are complete and the work of decoration is proceeding apace. The Switch Back and Shannon river have been very nearly completed and other minor buildings connected with the amusement section are also being erected.

A Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Office will be opened during the Exhibition in connection with the Enquiry office. A large European hotel under the management of a hotel keeper of repute will be opened and Hindoo and Mahomedan hotels under the management of well-known firms have also been provided.

Very ample accommodation has also been provided for the poorer class of visitors and there will be a large camp for the Feudatory Chiefs and zemindars of the Central Provinces most of whom have signified their intention of attending.

Several firms are sending up motor cars to ply for hire, and a motor omnibus is also expected from Calcutta.

Very elaborate arrangments have been made for the sanitation of the various visitors' camps and of the Exhibition and for the protection of the letter from fire. Various District Committees have arranged for a special organisation to conduct parties of sight sees to the Exhibition and numerous special trains are being arranged for, while extra trains have been put on the lines immediately round Nagpur. The Ramtek and Gondia Chanda Railways will be opened just before the Exhibition which will greatly facilitate things for visiters from the Ramtek and Chanda directions. According to the most reliable estimate at least two to three lakhs of visitors are expected, unless plague intervenes to keep them away. Propects, therefore, seem highly encouraging and if it is hoped that the entriprise of the C.P. and Berar people will be rewarded with a great success.

THE DUSSERA IN MYSORE.

THE EUROPEAN DURBAR.

MYSORE, 4th Oct.—Yesterday evening the European Durbar, in connection with the Dussera festivities was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace and passed off very successfully. The Hon'ble the Residen and nearly seventy guests were present. The Resident was escorted by a Squadron of the Imperial Service Cavalry to and from the Durbar Hall under a salute of 13 guns. The Durbar lasted for about an hour. Wrestling matches, acrobatic and torchlight feats and parade of troops were some of the attractions and were greatly enjoyed by the guests, while the music was provided by H. H. the Maharajah's Band. The function was closed with a brilliant display of fireworks.

The European guests of H. H. the Maharajah are as follows:—The Hon'ble the Resident and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Stanley Ismay, Major-General Pilcher, Mr. Graham Anderson, Mr. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Richards, Mr. Esthoven, Colonel Smyth, Dr. and Mrs. Smeeth, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherall, Major Hussey, Major and Mrs. Standage, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Dr. Morris Travers, Dr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Krumbeigel, Mr. Pilkington, Captain and Mrs. Bradshaw, Captain and Mrs. Dawes, Captain Vesey, A.D.C., Professor Rudolf, Mr. Loftus Crawford, Mr and Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Pinhey, Mrs. and Miss Sparkes, Mrs Richardson, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Clarke, Miss May, Miss Stack, Miss Harris, Major Drake Brockman, I.M.S., Mr. and Mrs. J. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. T. Denham, Rev. G. W. Sawday, Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Thompson, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Thorpe, Rev. R. and Mrs. Boote, Mr. Gould, Miss Parsons, Miss Watts, M.D., Miss Edith Watts, M. B., Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Williams, Miss Moore, Rev. M. Despatures, Mr. Tressler, Mr. C. B. Keene, Rev. and Mrs. F. Goodwill, Mr. G. H. Marriott, Rev. P. and Mrs. Eykin and the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Larmour.—

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Mysore, 5th Oct.—The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is attracting large numbers every day and visitors from Dharwar and Hindupur have also arrived. On Saturday Mr. M. E. Couchman, I. C. S., Director of Agriculture, Madras, and Mr. Harrison, Agricultural Chemist spent nearly three hours inspecting the exhibits in in the various stalls.

The series of popular lectures commenced yesterday morning. when Mr. Rangasamy Iyengar opened the proceedings with preliminary remarks in Kanarese and dwelt briefly on the benefits derived from the Exhibition. Three lectures were delivered, one on "Green Manuring." by Mr. Yegyanarnier, Assistant Agricultural Chemist, the second on "Paper Manufacture," by Bava Mian Sahib in English, and the third on "Hygiene," in Kanarese, by Mr. Venkoba Rao.

One of the most interesting features on Sunday was the practical demonstration in sock and bannian making, given by a lady and another student belonging to the Doctor Nanjunda Row Home Industries for Women. These two have been specially sent from Madras.

Some enterprising motorists of Bangalore have opened a temporary motor service between Government House and the Exhibition grounds, which affords great facilities to visitors.

TRAVANCORE.

THE T. V. MAHA SABHA.

1st Oct.—The eleventh annual meeting of this Sabha was held in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall this afternoon. There were present Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari, the Dewan, Mr. T. Sadasiva Iyer, the Chief Justice, and a large number of leading official and non-official gentlemen. Mr. K. Kunjunni Menon, B.A.,B.L., retired District and Sessions Judge, presided. In opening the meeting the Chairman said that the organisers ought to be congratulated on the happy selection of the eve of H.H. the Maharajah's birthday every year for the celebration of the Sabha's annual meeting. He then called upon the Secretary, Mr. M. Govinda Pillay, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil to read the Report.

THE REPORT.

It is now more than a decade since the Sabha was formed and during these eleven years it has been vigorously working and had, at one time, branches in the Cochin State. Though there has not been as much activity as once was seen in the moffussil branches, the Sabha's influence for good was not the less strong or widespread on that account. During the past several years many papers were read and various lectures delivered on subjects—social, religious and economic—connected with the aims and aspirations of the Sabha. They were all aware that the report of the Marumakkatayam committee on the two momentous questions of marriage and inheritance which affected the very foundation of the Nair society was now before Government. These questions were first mooted by the T V Maha Sabha at its annual meetings by gentlemen competent to speak on the subjects. The Nairs and their present condition formed the subject of successive annual deliberations of the Sabha and these discussions and deliberations have certainly borne fruit. The report appealed to the public for funds to print and publish the various lectures delivered on the occasions of the Sabha's annual gatherings. The report regretted in feeling terms the death of Mr. V. I. Kesava Pillay, M. A. the Dewan. Peishkar and District Magistrate of Quilon, and Mr. P. K. Padmanobha Pillay, B A, B L, Munsiff.

This was followed by a paper on the fondness of the Nairs for litigation, by Mr. K. Sankaran Pandala, B A, B L, High Court Vakil. The lecturer went into the history of litigation and briefly explained how litigation had been on the increase during the past 41 years in Travancore and how the increase in the number of Courts of Law had been caused. He also described the circumstances which contributed to the incressed tendency of the people to be litigious, the social and domestic aspects of the question and the effects of education on the litigious inclinations of the Nairs.

The next item was also a lecture on the present condition of the Nairs by Mr. K. G. Parameswara Menon, BA, BL, High Court Vakil. After reviewing briefly the origin growth and early history of the Nairs the speaker examined the condition of the Nair community as affected by the system of marital alliance and inheritance obtaining among the Nairs. The two forms of marital alliance are the "Shambhandam" union and the "Kettukalyanam," of which the former is, in practice, the real union between man and wife. The latter is a social ceremony which is neither binding nor enduring. The Marumakkathayam committee, which has been considering the proposed reforms, has made certain recommendations regarding freedom of marriage, divorce, maintenance to the wife and children from the man's own earnings and other allied matters; while in respect of Tarward also some definite proposals have been made. The lecturer made a few observations and concluded by thanking the Government for the appointment of the Marumakkathayam committee and suggesting that the Go-Government might publish the committee's report for the information of the public.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said that he was instructed by the Dewan to announce that Government had ordered the publication of the report with a view to elicit public opinion within six months. Continuing, he said:—

The foremost place among the absurd customs which Nairs observed must be assigned to the "Kettukallyanam," which is a standing mockery in the eyes of the "Makkathayees. There is already some visible sign of its extinction one day, but it should be hastened as much as possible. People's belief in the ceremony and the spending of large sums on its celebration, even by borrowing, is becomeing slowly shaken. Here and there we find an instance of a bold reforming spirit: but in this matter the rich should set the example; the tendency in this as in other matters is for people to follow their betters. Often a poor man strains his narrow means for the false credit among his villagers of his having performed his "Sheshakari's" or daughter's "Kettukallyanam" with "eclat."

. . . . Ineed not show you, gentlemen, how the Nair "Kettukallyanam" is a mookery and how a family is impoverished by its recurrence once in seven or ten years. It is, no doubt, a survival in form from the times when the Nair were "Makkathayees and had regular marriage just as we see it to-day among "Makkathayee" Hindus. But the Namburis, the lords of Kerala, determined that the vast possessors of land given them by Parasurama should not be split up by every male member of an Illum marrying, and to subserve the new policy, discountenanced marriage among the Nairs who stood to them in the same relation as slaves did to their masters of old." The Chairman then went into the question in detail from a Namburi standpoint and denounced the continuance of the "Kettukallyanam" ceremony. For the attainment of this object, it is the women who ought to be approached. They should be given education in its broad and practical aspect and they ought not to be confined to a room like a parrot in a cage. More freedom ought to be given them and they should be made to understand their responsibility and influence in social reforms of this nature. As in the case of males, so in regard to females, real education ought to begin after the school career and be coterminous with life itself. To help the attainment of this object in life, it is desirable to form ladies' associations of the kind formed about six months ago. He was very glad to know the amount of good work done by the local Ladies' Association and was of opinion that every thinking man ought to make his daughter or niece a member of the Association.

Mr. K. Ragunatha Iver, B.A., Headmaster of H. H. the Maharajah's High School, proposed that a congratulatory address should be submitted to H. H. the Maharajah on behalf of the Association in connection with His Highness's birthday tomorrow. It was passed with applause. The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks and three cheers for H. H. the Maharajah.

PESHAWAR.

September, 30.

For the last twelve hours, that is to say since 2 o'clock this morning, it has been raining steadily with only an interval of a few minutes here and there. It is not a torrential downpour, which usually does as much harm as it does good, but a gentle, persistent rain which will be most beneficial to the crops and to the gardens. Of course, the temperature has fallen considerably and a "punkah" makes one shiver, and the pestilential mosquitoes, which alone have made Peshawar unpleasant, are now getting torpid. People are returning in numbers from the hills, and the Club is getting quite full of ladies. We are able to begin to think seriously of cricket and it is proposed to open the cricket season with a match on the 9th of October. Amongst other events in the programme, we hope to be able to arrange to play the Pindi and Lahore teams, and probably the Cashmere team, too. It will be remembered that we beat Cherat the other day by two wickets, although we have had no opportunities of practice, whereas the Cherat ground is devoted to "all-day" matches pretty frequently.

There was a very enjoyable concert at the Warwickshire Regimental Theatre on the night of the 23rd instant. It was got up in aid of the widow of one of the men of the Regiment, and is believed to have been successful in its charitable design. There have been some cheery adieux on the departure of time-expired men from Peshawar for the old country; and the prevalence of youths in dark "khaki," and funny shaped helmets denotes the fact that the Trooping season is in full swing. We have had an interesting visitor at the hotel in the person of Seand-so's agent, "en route" for Afghanistan to measure the Amir for a suit of clothes. This travelling tailor has been before to Jellalabed on a similar errand and declares that Nasir Ullah Khan, the Amir's brother and Inayat Ullah, the Crown Prince, took great interest in the samples of British cloths he took with him.

Peshawar City has been closed for a long time but is again thrown open from the 26th September. It has again a clean bill of health though there is cholera in all the surrounding districts of Dir, Hashtanager and Kurram. It is curious that the city did not suffer much when this disease was prevalent all over the Peshawar Vale last May and June.

We are glad to welcome Mr. Spooner of the Archæological Survey back to the Peshawar District after a long tour through the ancient ruins of Cashmere. A lot of work has been done in the Museum here during the summer, while outside the gardens and lawns, already remarked upon have been laid down; the valuable relics which littered the floor of the interior have been arranged in groups geographically, and have been set up in glass cases around the walls of the upper gallery. It is really quite wonderful to see the interest the native crowd takes in these Buddhist remains. They are quick to see the Hindu disc on the foreheads of the half-Buddhist half-Bhraminical figures, and to notice the straightness of nose and roughness of hair which marks their period.

The return of the Archæological expert means too, the resumption of the work of excavation as soon as the "Roza" season is over, of the very interesting ruins buried beneath the mounds of Shaji Dheri. These mounds are situated on the far side of the city in the middle of the vast cemeteries which cover acres of land. On the way one passes hundreds of graves, of long dead generations sleeping peacefully under the sighing tamarisk trees. Many of the excavations into the various mounds of Shaji Dheri have met with no success, but in some interesting remains have lately been found. For one case the plinths of a number of buildings have been unearthed at a depth below the surface of twelve feet. The walls are mostly of red bricks, which are very long, but these are frequently intersersed with layers of stone. Pavements of brick and of cobble have been found; and in one building a discovery was made of fragments of statuary and pottery which still lie unarranged in the museum. Two mud wells have been dug out to a depth of twelve feet, and the circular top of a brick well has been exposed. In the case where these ancient cities have come to their death by violence, the wells often contain valuable finds, as the best bits of statuary were often lowered into them to save them from destruction. The excavations are not carried on indiscriminately. The gentlemen conducting them have much recourse to ancient documents; and the exact point to dig is sometimes determined by careful pacing and measuring on the surface. Of one of the excavated buildings the natives have a legend that it was the "Takhana" of the daughter of King Nam Aslim, in the attempt to gain whose hand six brothers perished, while the seventh and youngest was successful.

There is no small interest shown by sportsmen in the selection of the new Master of Hounds this year. Our late M. F. H. will be hard to replace, and every one will remember with pleasure the successful runs of the last Christmas Week. The hounds are to be brought down soon, but the hunting season does not commence until the middle of November. There are a number of Afghans in the city who have come from remote parts of Afghanistan with the hope of finding employment on the Loi-Shilman Railway works. Their disappointment is acute at finding that undertaking at a standstill. The work of road mending is almost complete. One road after another has been taken in hand. The Suddar Road has been remetalled, as have also, all the sub-ways leading from it to the Mall; the continuation of the Station Road beyond the Jail has been repaired and the roads round the city put in order. The deferring of the Chitral Relief has given many of us no small satisfaction. We are agreed that to sit about Chakdara on an 80 pound tent, in October, is very poor fun.

It has been decided to hold a Flower Show here on the 1st of April. The chief classes for exhibition are to be asters, carnations, pinks phlox, hyacinths, daffodils, narcissi, roses and creepers. Ample notice has been given to enable gardeners to make suitable preparations. The Peshawar Kohat Horse Show takes place in November instead of in February. The Chief Commissioner, who is at present still on tour in the Kurram, returns to Peshawar on the 17th of next month.

AN ANCIENT ALTAR-PIECE.

We (the "Madras and Tinnevelly Diocesan Magazine") have received from Colonel H. D. Love, R. E. (retired), a most intesting letter on the subject of the altar-piece in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George. It will be within the recollection of many of our readers that the subject of the altar-piece is the Institution of the Blessed Sacrament by our Blessed Lord. To quote Colonel Love's letter, he writes:—"It has hither to been conjectured that the painting was brought from Pondicherry in 1761. I have evidence, however, that St. Mary's possessed an altar-piece in 1739, and I have some reason for thinking that it may have been in the church as early as 1700. There can be no reasonable doubt that the altar-piece referred to is identical with the existing one. So that the picture is by far the oldest in Madras, save only that ancient painting on wood of the Virgin which is said to be present in the Chapel of St. Thomas, Mount." This is most interesting and we are most grateful to Colonel Love for writing to us on the subject. The Rev. Christopher Breay, Garrison Chaplain, informs us that the picture is in urgent need of restoration and that he and the Lady Trustees of St. Mary's are about to approach Government asking them to take the matter in hand as a "historical monument" falling to decay through neglect.

THE Burma Government having placed the new headquarters offices of the Burma Police at Maymyo, at the disposal of the Government of India, it has been arranged that Nos. 10 and 11 Survey parties will recess at Maymyo in future, and will occupy the offices.

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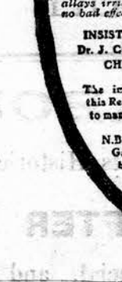

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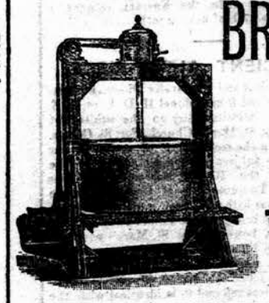

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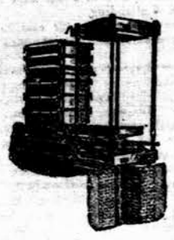

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